TOLEDO
WEEKLY
BLADE

VOL. LI. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1883. NO. 49

Poetry.

THE WIND OVER THE CHIMNEY

H. W. LONGFELLOW.

See, the fire is sinking low,
Dusky red the embers glow,
While above them still I cower
While a moment more I linger,
Though the clock, with lifted finger,
Points beyond the midnight hour.

Sings the blackened log a tune
Learned in some forgotten June
From a school-boy at his play,
When they both were young together,
Heart of youth and Summer weather
Making all their holiday.

And the night-wind rising, hark!
How above there in the dark,
In the midnight and the snow,
Ever wilder, fiercer, grander,
Like the trumpets of Iskander,
All the noisy chimneys blow!

Every quivering tongue of flame
Seems to murmur some great name,
Seems to say to me, "Aspire!"
But the night-wind answers, "Hollow
Are the visions that you follow,
Into darkness sinks your fire!"

Then the flicker of the blaze
Gleams on volumes of old days,
Written by masters of the art,
Loud through whose majestic pages
Rolls the melody of ages,
Throb the harp-strings of the heart.

And again the tongues of flame
Start exulting and exclaim:
"These are prophets, bards, and seers;
In the horoscope of nations,
Like ascendant constellations,
They control the coming years."

But the night-wind cries: "Despair!
Those who walk with feet of air
Leave no long-enduring marks;
At God's forges incandescent
Mighty hammers beat incessant,
These are but the flying sparks.

"Dust are all the hands that wrought;
Books are sepulchers of thought;
The dead laurels of the dead
Rustle for a moment only,
Like the withered leaves in lonely
Churchyards at some passing tread."

Suddenly the flame sinks down;
Sink the rumors of renown;
And alone the night-wind drear
Clamors louder, wilder, vaguer,—
"'Tis the brand of Meleager
Dying on the heart-stone here!"

And I answer,—"Though it be,
Why should that discomfort me?
No endeavor is in vain;
Its reward is in the doing,
And the rapture of pursuing
Is the prize the vanquished gain."

HOW THEY BROUGHT THE GOOD NEWS FROM GHENT TO AIX.

ROBERT BROWNING.

I sprang to the stirrup, and Joris, and he,—
I gallop'd, Dirck gallop'd, we gallop'd all three;
"Good speed!" cried the watch, as the gate-bolts undrew;
"Speed!" echoed the wall to us galloping thro;
Behind shut the postern, the lights sank to rest,
And into the midnight we gallop'd abreast.

Not a word to each other, we kept the great pace,
Neck by neck, stride by stride, never changing our place;
I turn'd in my saddle and made its girths tight,
Then shorten'd each stirrup, and set the pique right,
Rebuckled the cheek-strap, chain'd slacker the bit,—
Nor gallop'd less steadily Roland a whit.

'Twas moon-set at starting; but while we drew near
Lokeren the cocks crow and twilight dawn'd clear;
At Boom a great yellow star came out to see;
At Duffeld 'twas morning as plain as could be;
And from Mechlen church steeple we heard the half-chime,
So Joris broke silence with—"Yet there is time!"

At Aerschot up leap'd of a sudden the sun,
And against him the cattle stood black, every one,
To stare through the midst at us galloping past;
And I saw my stout galloper Roland at last,
With resolute shoulders, each butting away
The haze, as some bluff river headland its spray,

And his low head and crest, just one sharp ear bent back
For my voice, and the other pick'd out on his track,
And one eye's black intelligence, ever that glance
O'er its white edge at me, his own master, askance,
And the thick heavy spume flakes which aye and anon
His fierce lips shook upward in galloping on.

By Hasselt Dirck groan'd; and cried Joris—"Stay spur!
Your Roos gallop'd bravely, the fault's not in her,—
We'll remember at Aix": for one heard the quick wheeze
Of her chest, saw the stretch'd neck and staggering knees,
And sunk tail, and horrible heave of the flank,
As down on her haunches she shudder'd and sank.

So we were left galloping, Joris and I,
Past Looz and past Tongres, no cloud in the sky;
The broad sun above laugh'd a pitiless laugh;
'Neath our feet broke the brittle bright stubble like chaff;
Till over by Dalhem a dome-spire sprang white,
And—"Gallop!" gasp'd Joris,—"for Aix is in sight!"

"How they'll greet us!" and all in a moment his roan,
Roll'd neck and croup over, lay dead as a stone;
And there was my Roland to bear the whole weight
Of the news which alone could save Aix from her fate,
With his nostrils like pits full of blood to the brim,
And with circles of red for his eye-sockets' rim.

Then I cast loose my buff coat, each holster let fall,
Shook off both my jack-boots, let go belt and all,
Stood up in the stirrup, lean'd, patted his ear,
Call'd my Roland his pet name, my horse without peer;
Clapp'd my hands, laugh'd and sang, any noise, bad or good,
Till at length into Aix Roland gallop'd and stood.

And all I remember is friends flocking round,
As I sat with his head 'twixt my knees, on the ground;
And no voice but was praising this Roland of mine,
As I poured down his throat our last measure of wine,
Which (the burgesses voted by common consent)
Was no more than his due who brought good news from Ghent.

Travel.

NASBY IN EXILE.

SECOND SERIES.

Copyright by D. R. Locke, 1882.

Naples and Its Sights—The Neapolitan Women—Musical Torture—A Race of Thieves—Stabbing in the Back—Manufactures and Business—Filth and Uncleanliness in the Lower Classes—Neapolitan Shows.

LIX.

THE WOMEN OF NAPLES.

The women of Naples may be said to be comely, as a rule, and a very large proportion of them beautiful. Their figures are rather heavy though not disagreeably so, but there is always good proportion, and they possess an ease and grace of movement that is pleasant, to say the least. Their faces are swarthy, their hair black and very thick and long, and their eyebrows, as is always the case with Italian women, very heavy, frequently meeting across the eyes. There is a tendency to mustaches on the female which at first is disagreeable, but after a day or two it does not look unfeminine, and is scarcely noticed.

Their eyes are always large and full and handsomely expressive. It is a wicked eye, an insincere and sly looking eye, a hard eye, a sort of stiletto eye that burns whether its possessor loves or hates. It is a good kind of an eye to keep away from, or at least to keep a good watch upon.

They have the characteristics of the Greeks from whom they descend, who first settled the coast and who left their race impress indelibly fixed, mixed with the Italians proper, who came from the North.

They have a curious way of meeting you. They walk along with the most modest downcast look imaginable, looking sweetly innocent as if wrapped in their own thoughts, and the outside world of no account to them whatever, as though they were dwelling in their minds upon their own imperfections, and were saying the sweetest little prayers to some especially innocent saint, but when your eyes are down, and they think themselves unobserved, those eye-lashes are raised with the rapidity of lightning, and there goes over you a hawk-like glance which takes you all in. You are a sum in simple addition, and in an instant you are figured up and the grand total is set down at the bottom of the column. The change is a lightning one. The innocent face of the second before is the coldest, wickedest, most calculating set of features that ever human wore. The inspection over, the hawk changes back to the dove again, and the tiger becomes the lamb, and the sweet creature passes on.

This power of facial change is a wonderful one, and no people possess it to the extent of the Neapolitan women.

The women of Naples have facilities for furtive glances and lightning flashes from their wondrous eyes. Their faces are not entirely bare as are those of women of other countries. It is not a pretty face enveloped in a frame-like bonnet or under a turban which exposes all the features. The prevailing fashions of the world obtain among all classes on occasions where fashions can be utilized, for in this day and age of the world fashions override national costumes, but on off occasions the Neapolitan women cling to the veil or a mantilla for head covering, and it is a thousand pities that women who know so well how to wear the graceful head covering native to them, should ever spoil their appearance with the stiff bonnet or the ungraceful hat. They have a little filmy scarf which they throw over the head, not permitting it to hide the wealth of raven hair, or cover the entire face, but concealing just enough to highten the effect of what is exposed. The brilliant eyes are always free, perfectly so, and the mantilla is so disposed that it serves as a kind of blind through which they can see but not be seen unless they choose to so have it.

It is a beautiful, coquettish garment and is worn in these Southern countries to perfection. It is not *put* upon the head, it is *thrown* upon it, and as there is not an angular line in it, it is the most fascinating head covering in the world.

Likewise the Southern Italian woman knows how to wear a shawl, which, on the shoulders and back of a Northern woman, is an angular, awkward and ungraceful affair. The English woman puts on a shawl by a rule and plumb-line; the Neapolitan throws it over her shoulder and it hangs about her like a wreath. In the handling of these articles of feminine wear they surpass their Northern sisters immeasurably.

The Southern woman has a sort of abandon in dress which is delightful, and it accords with their style just as their style accords with their climate. They don't wear as long as the Northern women, nor are they the exact kind a steady-going man would want to tie to; but they are pleasant to look upon, and pleasant to talk to. As a part of the scenery they are as great a success as Chicago.

However, it must be said that this applies only to the better and medium classes. The lower classes of women have, it is to be presumed, as much beauty as their more fortunate sisters, but it is so obscured by the accumulations of dirt as to become entirely invisible. The lower grade Neapolitan girl never washes, unless it may be on the occasion of a fete, or, possibly, her marriage day. As day after day makes its deposit it becomes very thick in time. They may be said to be walking Pompeiis. Excavations would be necessary to reveal the earth-concealed beauties, the same as in the case of the ash buried Cities. Doubtless after a proper moistening of the crust, and proper digging and scraping and polishing, a very handsome woman could be found underneath. But who is going to take all this trouble? The Naples man prefers them as they are, and the foreigner who knows the use of soap and water, would shrink from such a task. He would undertake excavations of buried Cities instead. There are a great many girls and but few buried Cities.

STREET MUSIC.

Next after the beggars and street pedlers in the line of nuisances come the street musicians, vocal and instrumental. Which are the most exasperating has never yet been determined, though it is generally conceded that a peculiar kind of mechanical piano, which is rolled about on wheels, and industriously ground by an able-bodied ruffian is better calculated than anything else they have to drive one to madness. It is much worse than the regular hand organ which the Italian takes with him or finds in America, for its power is greater. The pipe organs are not so bad, for there is something soft and not altogether unpleasing in their wheeze, and ever and anon a soft, pleasant note is struck, but these machine pianos are regular stringed instruments operated with a crank, and metalic strings at that, so that they will last a long time, and as they are never tuned, and are invariably out, there is something fiendish in the effect they produce. There is one company in Naples that manufacture these instruments, and lease them to the lazaroni who infest the streets, for a small sum per day, which is paid just before they start out in the morning. As the owner's name is upon them in large letters, the grinder cannot sell or pawn them. And so he has for profit whatever the long-suffering people choose to give as immunity from the horrible combination of discord that afflicts them.

You can get rid of one by the payment of of say three cents, though to close the machine and leave before the "selection" is finished requires, say, five. They hunt in couples, the organ being accompanied by a tamborine, the latter instrument being convenient to pass around for coppers. But for the tamborine the organist would be put to the exertion of producing a shell in which to receive the blackmail.

There are bands of guitarists who are not quite so tormenting, for the guitar does not produce the volume of sound of the piano, and then there are violinists and cornetists, and fully equipped bands who do serenades, unless bought off, skillfully.

But the great nuisance are the mixed parties of vocal and instrumental musicians, always a quartette. There is a guitar, a first and second violin and a mandolin, the latter being a diminutive guitar with metal ssrings which produce a sharp, ear-piercing tone. These people sing and play alternately, going through a program, at the conclusion of which they take up the regular collection, and you must give whether or no, because nobody wishes to look mean. These people get permission to play in the halls of the hotels during dinner, and on the excursion boats to the various points of interest in the bay.

The national music of Naples is peculiar and has strongly marked characteristics. It is all a rollicking, smooth, easy to catch sort of composition, the kind of taking music that though you have heard an air but once it stays with you, and you catch yourself humming or whistling it for months after. It is like everything belonging to the people, showy and ornate, rather brigandish than otherwise, and on the whole, when you can get just enough of it and no more, rather pleasing. It is full of pleasing chords and cadences, explosive at times but always mellow and expressive. Very much of it is devoted to inculcating the idea that Naples is the only spot on earth worth living in, which would be true could a very severe and merciless epidemic destroy the natives and make room for a decent population.

THIEVING.

As begging is a regular profession so is thieving. Children are trained to pocket-picking and everything else in the way of small crime, and they are not only recognized as thieves, but avow it themselves. You ask your laundress what her husband does, and she answers without any hesitancy, "Oh he is a thief, but he has been unfortunate, he is now in the House of Correction, but he will be out in another month, and then I shall not have to work so hard."

The boys commence as pick-pockets, and very expert they are. One will arm himself with the paraphernalia of a boot-black, and ply his business in partnership with one more light-fingered than himself. A gentleman puts up his boots to be polished. At the proper time the boot-black makes some remark, or bears upon a corn, or does anything else to engross the attention of his patron, and the trick is done. The handkerchief, gloves, or whatever is in the outside pocket is gone, and the operator is at a safe distance. All the boot blacks on the streets are in partnership with pick-pockets, and that is so well known that only strangers avail themselves of the street conveniences before assuring themselves that there is not another boy lurking in the neighborhood. The laws are very lax and the execution still more so. Thieving is not a very dangerous profession to follow, especially, as among the lower classes it carries with it no degradation. It is looked upon as rather a creditable occupation, provided one is skillful.

THEIR REVENGES.

The Italians quarrel with each other fearfully, and to hear two of them hurling epithets at each other it would be presumed that blood must follow on the spot. But it does not. It commences in words, progresses to abuse, and ends in epithets. They do not resort to fisticuffs, or even to clubs, and usually the quarrel ends with words. However, if one is of a bloody-minded nature, and feels himself sufficiently aggrieved to inflict damage upon the other, he simply waits for him on a corner, where he must pass after dark, and drives a knife into him. This always in the night, and when it is perfectly safe. There is no giving the other man a chance—no such a thing as chivalry. The Neapolitan argues thus: "I want to kill the villain—I don't want to be killed. To be killed is not a part of my program. As his death is what I want, why should I give him the chance to kill me? What good would it do me to be killed? Would it avenge my wrong to be killed myself? Clearly, no. Therefore, I will lay for him at the corner, safely concealed in the shadow, and when he passes I will steal up behind him and bury my knife in his neck, just between his shoulders, and get away, and go and confess and repent, and get absolution, and go about my business. That is what is going to happen to him and to me."

There are street brawls in plenty, and noise, and talk, and spitting enough to serve as preludes to a thousand murders but no actual conflicts occur in public. If they are settled at all they are settled with the knife in a convenient corner under the shadow of a tall building. The victim is found by the patrol with his face to the moon, and an ugly gash, always in the back.

BUSINESS.

The shops in the Toledo, the principal retail street, and on the other good quarters are remarkably fine, and well filled with rich goods arranged with great good taste. The goods of which specialties are made are silks, manufactured in the immediate vicinity of the City, jewelry of all kinds and descriptions, Naples being celebrated for this branch of manufactures, fine leather goods and bric-brac of all kinds. Art collections are as common as in Florence, though Naples being a much larger City, it is not so noticeable. Jewelry of coral is exposed for sale everywhere, and of all grades, from the most curious and expensive to the cheapest. You may have it set in nickle for a few cents a peck, or you may have it in gold surrounded with diamonds and accompanied with all the precious stones, at any price your purse will bear. The best and the poorest corals are found in the Mediterranean near Naples, and an immense trade has sprung up in it. Fine specimens bring very large prices and much artistic skill is expended upon making it into all sorts of shapes to please the fancy of those who are willing to pay for such work.

Its rougher, but in some sense more useful industries are leather, fruits of all kinds, wine and oil. Soap is very largely manufactured and some of it is remarkably good, which finds a market all over the world. To know how much is made all you have to do is to find out how much is exported. The natives do not know its use. Macaroni is also a very heavy interest, and a vast capital is employed in making and handling this staple.

MACARONI.

Macaroni, the common kind, is simply flour and salt worked together with water till a paste is made that is as fine as possible. It is then rolled out into sheets and hung across poles till partially dried, and cut into long narrow thread-like strips and the drying finished. When hung out in sheets it has the general appearance of hides in the first process of tanning, i. e., with the hair taken off. This is the common variety. The process of cooking is very simple: it is simply boiled in water till it is done, and the process of eating is quite as simple. The macaroni seller stands besides his caldron on the sidewalk, with a pile of tin plates. The hungry purchaser hands him a sou and a ladle ful is placed upon a plate and the eater takes the long strings with his fingers and stuffs his mouth with them, repeating the operation till the portion is gone. It is needless to state that the tin plates are never washed, and that the vendor who gets too much on a plate always takes back the excess with his fingers, which were never washed.

The finer kinds of macaroni, made for export, has eggs added, in proper proportions, and the paste is forced through holes over metal tubes forming the cylindrical paste which is considered so great a delicacy in other countries.

Travel in Italy is however destroying the trade and the macaroni manufacturers are very stupid to have their immense establishments where foreigners can see the operation. If there is anything more filthy than a manufactory of macoroni we have not yet found it. There are a score of them on the road from Naples to Pompeii, and the favorite location seems to be close to a tannery, the smell of which is only excelled in general ferocity by the odors of the alleys in the City. Here is the tannery with its horrible odors, and in close juxtaposition is the macaroni factory, the odors of the one permeating and saturating the other, however the macaroni men don't seem to mind it. The interior of their concerns are just as filthy, the only difference being that flour, salt and eggs cannot be made to emit a smell so hideous as the hides of animals under a scorching sun.

It was observable that those who were the fondest of macaroni, those who were connoisseurs, after going through the macaroni regions declined the delicacy at table on their return, and it is safe to say that not one of them will ever eat a particle of it when they return unless they can be satisfied that it was not made in Italy.

EATING AMONG THE LOWER CLASSES.

While on the subject, the Italian of the lower order is not very particular about his eating. What he wants is something to eat, and he cares very little about how it is prepared, or in what shape it comes to him.

One street leading off from the theater San Carlo is for a mile a sort of market devoted to the sale of comestibles, and there are long rows of booths for the preparation and sale of ready-made meals. The street itself and the alleys leading from it are indescribably dirty, so dirty that to make a description that will convey any idea of it is as impossible as it would be to describe the hues of a rainbow. Imagine every possible description of garbage, with every other species of filth, thick on the streets, reeking, fermenting and festering under a tropical sun, and you may have some idea of it. There are kinds of filth mixed with this mass which may not be described in print, for the Italians of the lower classes, male and female, have no sense of the commonest kind of decency.

In the midst of all this stench, there are booths for the sale of macaroni, and everything else edible that can come within the compass of a cent a portion. There are the hideous cuttle fish, boiled and cut into portions. The seller with a fist that is as black and grimy as original sin, places a portion of the fish upon a slice of brown bread, dashes some of the hot water in which it was boiled over it, the consumer with a hand equally grimy seizes it and in a moment it is gone. The macaroni eater takes the long strings in his hand, throws back his head that he may lose none of his pennyworth, and swallows it. There are fish fried in loud-smelling oil, fish boiled in filthy water in still more filthy kettles, fish pickled and fish in every form, the only difference being that some look more dirty than the others. They are all on an equality in this respect, however, being all as dirty as they can be. But nevertheless everything is eaten, and everybody seems to be satisfied with it.

Vast quantities of fruit are eaten in these markets, as it is very cheap and good. Oranges are worth next to nothing, five for a cent and sometimes cheaper, and other tropical fruits are just as cheap. They ripen the year round, and there never is a lack of them.

One article of food is plentiful in Italy, and always good, namely, eggs. The Italian takes naturally to hen culture, it being a pursuit just suited to their nature. The hen is, unlike its owner, an enterprising being, and can skirmish for her own living. The hen providing for herself, the gathering of the eggs is exactly the Italian's idea of labor. He is equal to the picking up of egg if they are not too much out of the way, and it is a labor that precisely suits him, because the hen does all the work. Therefore, he cherishes the hen and looks upon her with great favor. He would like the donkey better if the donkey would only load himself, trot on without guidance, and unload himself. As the hen boards herself and requires no attention whatever, the Italian being put only to the inconvenience of gathering the eggs, the Italian loves the hen above everything in animated nature. He not only can get the product of her work without any exertion, but the egg, when he has got it, can be consumed without labor. The Italian sells it when he is not hungry, and when he needs the nourishment he can eat it raw. The hen is the Italian's best friend.

The fondness for hen culture furnishes the residents with fresh eggs always, and their style of cooking them is really appetizing. They fry them in oil, they torture them into omelettes with oil, and as in respectable restaurants, hotels and families the oil is always good, the result is entirely satisfactory. Fortunately, oil is very cheap, and there is but little inducement to adulterate it, and the hen is always present. So he who can live on eggs can get on well in Italy.

AMUSEMENTS.

The better class Neapolitan has a passion for the opera and ballet, and the City has the best opera house, San Carlo, but one, in Europe, and the standard of the performances in the great theater is very high. San Carlo on the occasion of the appearance of a favorite artiste presents a beautiful sight.

The lower grades delight in the blood and thunder drama, Punch and Judy shows, and all sorts of penny affairs. One whole street is devoted to penny shows, the dramatic form being the most attractive and drawing the largest audiences. The pictorial advertisements displayed in front of these places are blood-curdling in the extreme. There are forlorn women defending their honor with daggers of frightful length, there are Neapolitan soldiers in bloody combat with all sorts of barbarians, the Neapolitan invariably overcoming a dozen or more of the enemy, there are boy heroes, youths of not more than 14, in deadly combat with stilettos, one invariably having his dagger up to the hilt in the breast of the other. Our dime novel literature is mildness itself compared to the stuff served up for the delectation of the Neapolitan youth at the theaters. Our 14-year-old boy pants for a revolver and a bowie-knife that he may go West and rob stage coaches and kill Indians—the Neapolitan boy is taught that the proper road to glory is via a stiletto and a dark alley. In these plays the boy heroes revel in murder and are constantly washing their hands in gore, and the one who kills the greatest number is acknowledged the hero and receives the plaudits of his companions. Naples has its schools for crime the same as all other cities, only the Neapolitan youth is taught the Neapolitan methods. It is the stiletto instead of the bowie knife, and the streets of a great City instead of the open plain. But the end is the same.

There are illustrations of ruffians throwing men and women over precipices, and, in fact, everything that is fearful and bloody, all of which scenes are presumed to be faithfully produced inside. The taste of the people runs to gore, very largely, and the more murder and arson that can be condensed into a play the better.

Who patronizes these shows? The beggar boy who has followed you over half the City spends the copper here that he has worried you out of, the sailor in the port, the shoemaker who has just finished a job of cobbling, all the floating population of a City in which the most of the population is floating. They float in and out in an unending stream, all day and all night till one or two, the performances lasting a half hour.

An out-of-door orator is always brought into requisition, and his eloquence, combined with the lurid illustrations upon the canvass outside, never fail to fill the places, and the managers wax rich, according to their notions of wealth.

By the way, Punch and Judy originated in Naples, and it is performed there precisely as it was a thousand years ago. It has undergone no change and is as popular to-day as it was when it was invented. The world is indebted to Naples for this species of amusement. One very large theater is devoted entirely to representations of dramas, with Marionette figures. The very best people in the City patronize the Punchinello Theatre, and they, doubtless enjoy it more than they do the Grand Opera. It is much more amusing and isn't so wearing and tearing upon the mind.

It is the same the world over. Who has not seen the eminent pork-packer go to sleep under the finest operatic selections, and straighten up like a jack-knife when the artiste, in response to an encore, obliged the audience with "Way Down Upon the Swanee Ribber." The people they did not understand—"Swanee Ribber" they did. The applause at the Punchinello Theatre is always genuine.

Our Story Teller.

BABY SYLVESTER.

BY BRET HARTE.*

[*Concluded.*]

I was too much disheartened to reply, but moved toward the wagon. The stranger eyed me with an astonishment that almost sobered him.

"Do ye reckin to tackle that animile yourself?" he asked, as he surveyed me from head to foot.

I did not speak, but with an appearance of boldness I was far from feeling, walked to the wagon and called "Baby!"

"All ri'. Cash loose them straps, Bill, and stan' clear."

The straps were cut loose; and Baby, the remorseless, the terrible, quietly tumbled to the ground, and, rolling to my side, rubbed his foolish head against me.

I think the astonishment of the two men was beyond any vocal expression. Without a word, the drunken stranger got into the wagon, and drove away.

And Baby? He had grown, it is true, a trifle larger; but he was thin, and bore the marks of evident ill-usage. His beautiful coat was matted and unkempt; and his claws, those bright steel hooks, had been ruthlessly pared to the quick. His eyes were furtive and restless; and the old expression of stupid good humor had changed to one of intelligent distrust. His intercourse with mankind had evidently quickened his intellect, without broadening his moral faculties.

I had great difficulty in keeping Mrs. Brown from smothering him in blankets, and ruining his digestion with the delicacies of her larder; but I at last got him completely rolled up in the corner of my room, and asleep. I lay awake some time later with plans for his future. I finally determined to take him to Oakland—where I had built a little cottage and always spent my Sundays—the very next day. And in the midst of a rosy picture of d[illegible] felicity, I fell asleep.

W[illegible]ke, it was broad day. My eyes [illegible]ought the corner where Baby [illegible]ng; but he was gone. I sprang [illegible]ed, looked under it, searched [illegible]t in vain. The door was [illegible] were the marks of [illegible] the sill of the [illegible]otten to close. [illegible]d that way. [illegible] opened upon a [illegible] other entrance [illegible] must be still [illegible]. My [illegible] bell rope; [illegible] had not ma[illegible]ld I disturb [illegible] hurriedly [illegible] hall. The first ob[illegible] eyes was a boot lying [illegible] It bore the marks of [illegible]d, as I looked along the [illegible] too plainly that the usual array of freshly blackened boots and shoes before the lodgers' doors was not there. As I ascended the stairs, I found another, but with the blacking carefully licked off. On the third floor were two or three more boots, slightly mouthed; but at this point Baby's taste for blacking had evidently palled. A little farther on was a ladder, leading to an open scuttle. I mounted the ladder and reached the flat roof, that formed a continuous level over the row of houses to the corner of the street. Behind the chimney on the very last roof, something was lurking. It was the fugitive Baby. He was covered with dust and dirt and fragments of glass. But he was sitting on his hind-legs, and was eating an enormous slab of peanut candy, with a look of mingled guilt and infinite satisfaction. He even, I fancied, slightly stroked his stomach with his disengaged fore-paw as I approached. He knew that I was looking for him; and the expression of his eye said plainly, "The past, at least, is secure."

[illegible]NKEN[illegible]
all desire and taste for [illegible] liquors destroyed.
[illegible]ES' GOLDEN SPE[illegible]
[illegible] can be administered wit[illegible] of the patient by simply plac[illegible] for chocolate. Upwards of 9,00[illegible] never fails. Cures guaranteed [illegible] circulars, testimonials, &c., to [illegible]PECIFIC CO., 185 Race St., Cincinnati.
[illegible]at Ails You
[illegible] from any Chronic Disease as Catarrh, Bro[illegible] of Lung Diseases, Liver, Kidney and Bladd[illegible] of the Blood and Nervous System, [illegible] [illegible]ture, Spermatorrhoea, Impotency [illegible] Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsi[illegible]
I WANT TO
[illegible] of printed and [illegible] cases in every one [illegible]

I hurried him, with the evidences of his guilt, back to the scuttle, and descended on tiptoe to the floor beneath. Providence favored us: I met no one on the stairs; and his own cushioned tread was inaudible. I think he was conscious of the dangers of detection; for he even forebore to breathe, much less chew the last mouthful he had taken; and he skulked at my side with the sirup dropping from his motionless jaws. I think he would have silently choked to death, just then, for my sake; and it was not until I had reached my room again, and threw myself panting on the sofa, that I saw how near strangulation he had been. He gulped once or twice apologetically, and then walked to the corner of his own accord, and rolled himself up like an immense sugar-plum, sweating remorse and treacle at every pore.

I locked him in when I went to breakfast, when I found Mrs. Brown's lodgers in a state of intense excitement over certain mysterious events of the night before, and the dreadful revelations of the morning. It appeared that burglars had entered the block from the scuttles; that, being suddenly alarmed, they had quitted our house without committing any depredation, dropping even the boots they had collected in the halls; but that a desperate attempt had been made to force the till in the confectioner's shop on the corner, and that the glass show-cases had been ruthlessly smashed. A courageous servant in No. 4 had seen a masked burglar, on his hands and knees, attempting to enter their scuttle; but, on her shouting, "Away wid yees!" he instantly fled.

I sat through this recital with cheeks that burned most uncomfortably; nor was I the less embarrassed, on raising my eyes, to meet Mrs. Brown's fixed curiously and mischievously on mine. As soon as I could make my escape from the table, I did so, and, running rapidly up stairs, sought refuge from any possible inquiry in my own room. Baby was still asleep in the corner. It would not be safe to remove him until the lodgers had gone down Town; and I was revolving in my mind the expediency of keeping him until night vailed his obtrusive eccentricity from the public eye, when there came a cautious tap at my door. I opened it. Mrs. Brown slipped in quietly, closed the door softly, stood with her back against it, and her hand on the knob, and beckoned me mysteriously towards her. Then she asked me in a low voice,——

"Is hair-dye poisonous?"

I was too confounded to speak.

"Oh, do! you know what I mean" she said impatiently, "This stuff." She produced suddenly from behind her a bottle with a Greek label so long as to run two or three times spirally around it from top to bottom. "He says it isn't a dye: it's a vegetable preparation for invigorating——"

"Who says?" I asked despairingly.

"Why, Mr. Parker, of course!" said Mrs. Brown severely, with the air of having repeated the name a great many times,—"the old gentleman in the room above. The simple question I want to ask," she continued, with the calm air of one who has just convicted of gross ambiguity of language, "is only this: If some of this stuff were put in a saucer, and left carelessly on the table, and a child, or a baby, or a cat, or any young animal, should come in at the window, and drink it up,—a whole saucer full,—because it had a sweet taste, would it be likely to hurt them?"

I cast an anxious glance at Baby, sleeping peacefully in the corner, and a very grateful one at Mrs. Brown, and said I didn't think it would.

"Because," said Mrs. Brown loftily as she opened the door, "I thought if it was poisonous remedies might be used in time. Because," she added suddenly, abandoning her lofty manner, and wildly rushing to the corner with a frantic embrace of the unconscious Baby, "because, if any nasty stuff should turn its booful hair a horrid green, or a naughty pink, it would break its own muzzer's heart, it would!"

But, before I could assure Mrs. Brown of the inefficiency of hair-dye as an internal application, she had darted from the room.

That night, with the secresy of defaulters, Baby and I decamped from Mrs. Brown's. Distrusting the too emotional nature of that noble animal, the horse, I had recourse to a hand-cart, drawn by a stout Irishman, to convey my charge to the ferry. Even then Baby refused to go, unless I walked by the cart, and at times rode in it.

"I wish," said Mrs. Brown, as she stood by the door, wrapped in an immense shawl, and saw us depart, "I wish it looked less solemn—less like a pauper's funeral."

I must admit that, as I walked by the cart that night, I felt very much as if I were accompanying the remains of some humble friend to his last resting-place; and that, when I was obliged to ride in it, I never could entirely convince myself that I was not helplessly overcome by liquor, or the victim of an accident *en route* to the hospital. But at last we reached the ferry. On the boat I think no one discovered Baby, except a drunken man, who approached me to ask for a light for his cigar, but who suddenly dropped it, and fled in dismay to the gentlemen's cabin, where his incoherent ravings were luckily taken for the earlier indications of *delirium tremens*.

It was nearly midnight when I reached my little cottage on the outskirts of Oakland; and it was with a feeling of relief and security that I entered, locked the door, and turned him loose in the hall, satisfied that henceforward his depredations would be limited to my own property. He was very quiet that night; and after he had tried to mount the hat-rack, under the mistaken impression that it was intended for his own gymnastic exercise, and knocked all the hats off, he went peaceably to sleep on the rug.

In a week, with the exercise afforded him by the run of a large, carefully boarded enclosure, he recovered his health, strength, spirits, and much of his former beauty. His presence was unknown to my neighbors, although it was noticeable that horses invariably "shied" in passing to the windward of my house, and that the baker and milkman had great difficulty in the delivery of their wares in the morning, and indulged in unseemly and unnecessary profanity in so doing.

At the end of the week, I determined to invite a few friends to see the Baby, and to that purpose, wrote a number of formal invitations. After descanting, at some length, on the great expense and danger attending his capture and training, I offered a program of the performance, of the "Infant Phenomenon of Sierran Solitudes," drawn up in the highest professional profusion of alliteration and capital letters. A few extracts will give the reader some idea of his educational progress:—

1. He will, rolled up in a Round Ball, roll down the Wood-Shed Rapidly, illustrating His manner of Escaping from His Enemy in His Native Wilds.
2. He will Ascend the Well-Pole, and remove from the Very Top a Hat, and as much of the Crown and Brim thereof, as May be Permitted.
3. He will perform in a pantomime, descriptive of the Conduct of the Big Bear, The Middle-Sized Bear, and The Little Bear of the Popular Nursery Legend.
4. He will shake his chain Rapidly, showing his Manner of striking Dismay and Terror in the Breasts of Wanderers in Ursine Wildernesses.

The morning of the exhibition came, but an hour before the performance the wretched Baby was missing. The Chinese cook could not indicate his whereabouts. I searched the premises thoroly; and then, in despair, took my hat, and hurried into a narrow lane that led toward the woods and fields beyond. But I found no trace nor track of Baby Sylvester. I returned, after an hour's fruitless search, to find my guests already assembled on the rear veranda. I briefly recounted my disappointment, my probable loss, and begged their assistance.

"Why," said a Spanish friend, who prided himself on his accurate knowledge of English, to Barker, who seemed to be trying vainly to rise from his reclining position on the veranda; "why do you not disengage yourself from the veranda of our friend? And why, in the name of Heaven, do you attach to yourself so much of this thing, and make to yourself such unnecessary contortion? Ah," he continued, suddenly withdrawing one of his own feet from the veranda with evident effort, "I am myself attached! Surely it is something here!"

It evidently was. My guests were all rising with difficulty. The floor of the veranda was covered with some glutinous substance. It was—sirup.

I saw it all in a flash. I ran to the barn. The keg of "golden sirup," purchased only the day before, lay empty upon the floor. There were sticky tracks all over the enclosure, but still no Baby.

"There's something moving the ground over there by that pile of dirt," said Barker.

He was right. The earth was shaking in one corner of the enclosure like an earthquake. I approached it cautiously. I saw, what I had not before noticed, that the ground was thrown up; and there in the midst of an immense grave-like cavity, crouched Baby Sylvester, still digging, and slowly but surely sinking from sight in a mass of dust and clay.

What were his intentions? Whether he was stung by remorse, and wished to hide himself from my reproachful eyes, or whether he was simply trying to dry his sirup-besmeared coat, I never shall know; for that day, alas! was his last with me.

He was pumped upon for two hours, at the end of which time he still yielded a thin treacle. He was then taken, and carefully inwrapped in blankets, and locked up in the store-room. The next morning he was gone! The lower portion of the window sash and pane were gone too. His successful experiments on the fragile texture of glass at the confectioner's, on the first day of his entrance to civilization, had not been lost upon him. His first essay at combining cause and effect ended in his escape.

Where he went, where he hid, who captured him, if he did not succeed in reaching the foot-hills beyond Oakland, even the offer of a large reward, backed by the efforts of an intelligent police, could not discover. I never saw him again from that day until—

Did I see him? I was in a horse-car on Sixth Avenue, a few days ago, when the horses suddenly became unmanageable, and left the track for the sidewalk, amid the oaths and execrations of the driver. Immediately in front of the car a crowd had gathered around two performing bears and a showman. One of the animals, thin, emaciated, and the mere wreck of his native strength, attracted my attention. I endeavored to attract his. He turned a pair of bleared, sightless eyes in my direction; but there was no sign of recognition. I leaned from the car-widow, and called softly, "Baby!" But he did not heed. I closed the window. The car was just moving on, when he suddenly turned, and, either by accident or design, thrust a callous paw through the glass.

"It's worth a dollar and a half to put in new pane," said the conductor, "if folks will play with bears!"—

A STORY OF AN OLD CLOCK.

BY CLARA B. CONANT.

"Oh, dear! it seems as if I *could* not bear it. Cassia's life-happiness to be sacrificed, all for the sake of paltry money! She *can't* be in love with that sallow-faced foreigner, 30 years older than herself, and such a selfish, worldly, irreligious man! What *can* Robert be thinking of?"

Grandmother Henderson was verging towards 80, a fragile-looking old lady, with a sweet, pale face, framed in silvery hair. Her room was in the fourth story of Mr. Henderson's spacious house, a somber-looking apartment, with furniture quaint and "old-fashioned" as its inmate. In one corner stood an immense rosewood clock, of which more anon.

Cassia once said that "grandma seemed to be put away out of sight and mind, like the old faded silks in the attic."

Mrs. Robert Henderson was a gay, fashionable woman, very ambitious for herself and her family. It was a sore cross to her when her husband brought his widowed mother to make her home with them. Yet despite the "old-fashioned" ways Mrs. Henderson bewailed in her mother-in-law, she was a woman of education and refinement, one her friends well might have been proud of.

Mrs. Henderson soon perceived what her daughter-in-law expected of her, and kept her own room as much as possible. Poor old lady, she had no other home, for Robert was her only remaining child.

As for him, immersed in business, he gave little thought to anything else. Worldly prosperity and the influence of his wife had greatly changed him.

They had four daughters. The oldest three resembled their mother. Cassia was the exception—a warm-hearted, impulsive little creature, brilliant in her beauty as some richly tinted flower.

She soon fell in love with her grandmother, and the latter almost idolized the child. Many a pleasant hour they spent together, and Cassia brought all her girlish troubles to her, as she could not to her own mother.

But the time of parting came when Cassia was sent abroad to finish her education. The old lady grieved sorely over the loss of her young companion, and great was her joy as the time drew near for her return. She came, but somehow she seemed changed; her grandmother could not understand her. She went out a great deal now, and was seldom in the old lady's room, and though her manner was affectionate, she did not confide in her as before. Over this, and the news she had just heard, the old lady was grieved as she sat alone this April afternoon.

Suddenly the door opened, and Cassia entered. Seating herself on a stool at her grandmother's feet, she buried her face in her lap.

"What is it, dear?" asked her grandmother, tenderly.

"Oh, grandma! grandma!" said Cassia, and could speak no more for sobs and tears.

"My own little girl!" said her grandmother.

Neither could speak for a time. Then Cassia raised her head, resolutely.

"I believe it's done me good to cry," she said. "Grandma, I've been a wicked girl to neglect you so! Do you know, I feel like a child again, sitting by you this way. But, oh dear! I can't make myself one again. I wish I could!"

"Tell me what troubles you, dear," said her grandmother, stroking the soft black ringlets. "Perhaps I can help you."

"Oh no, you can't," said Cassia, mournfully. "Grandma," raising her eyes to the old lady's, "have you heard about me and Signor Gomez?"

"It's true, then?" said her grandmother, distressfully. "Oh, Cassia, can you love that man?"

"Love him!" exclaimed Cassia, springing up. The glow in her cheeks deepened; she clinched her little hand as she went on: "Grandma, I loathe him. I didn't love him when I promised to marry him, but now I fairly hate him."

"Oh, Cassia, how could you engage yourself to such a man?"

"Don't ask me; my head was turned with vanity, and they all urged and flattered me so," said the girl, dropping dejectedly at her grandmother's feet again.

"But you must not marry him, my child; it would be an awful sin. Can you not appeal to him? If he has any sense of honor—"

"Grandma, he has none. I did appeal to him last night, and you should have heard the cold-blooded way in which he answered me. If only he has my mother's and father's consent, it is enough for him."

"A chivalrous gentlemen, truly!" said her grandmother. "But Cassia—"

"Don't speak of him any more, grandma; I hate the very thought of him. There's something I wan't to tell you, only I'm almost ashamed to. You know John Hartwell?" The blood mounting to very temples now.

"Know him! of course I do—the grandson of the dear old friend whom I shall never see again in this world. He has been to see me several times since he came to the City, and a fine young man he is."

"Isn't he noble—splendid!" said Cassia. "Oh, what a wicked, foolish girl I was!"

"Cassia, do you mean—"

"I mean, grandma, that John Hartwell told me last Winter that he loved me, and wanted me to be his wife. I don't know what was the matter with me; I was intoxicated, I think, with all the flattery and attention I received; but I refused him. Now I know my own heart better. I would rather live with him in the poorest little cottage than with the other man in a palace."

"Have you seen him since?"

"Yes; but he always avoids me. I think he scorns me now, as a girl who's sold herself for money. If he only knew—" Here Cassia broke down again.

"I shall speak to your parents," said Mrs. Henderson, decidedly. "This must not go on."

"Grandma, I told them everything. But they won't listen; they don't like John, because he isn't rich. They are determined I shall make this 'magnificent match,' as mamma calls it. She is hurrying on the marriage. She has even set the day! Oh, grandma, you know how determined she is. She will make me—I know she will!" and Cassia, clasping her hands, with such a look of childlike terror that her grandmother could not suppress a groan of dispair.

At that moment came a sharp tap at the door, and without waiting for an answer Cassia's mother entered. The girl wiped away her tears confusedly, as her mother stood eyeing the pair with a look of cold suspicion. She was a woman of commanding presence, evidently used to being obeyed.

"Miss Hoar is waiting for you to try on your dress, Cassia," she said. "You must remember, and so must your grandmother, that your time is too precious to be frittered away in talk."

Cassia obeyed, first pressing a kiss on her grandmother's cheek.

"May I have a few minutes' conversation with you, Lydia?" said the old lady, turning a little pale.

"Certainly," said Mrs. Henderson, closing the door behind her daughter. "What is it you wish to say?"

Three weeks passed and the wedding day was at hand.

The poor old lady's interpostion had been of no avail. Her tender remonstrances were received with sneering contempt. From that time Mrs. Henderson took care that the young girl did not meet her grandmother alone.

Poor old lady! She was almost distracted with grief, yet knew not what to do. She appealed to her son, but though he listened more kindly than his wife, her pleading made but little impression upon him.

As a last resort Mrs. Henderson wrote a few lines to John Hartwell, asking him to come and see her. She thought the handsome, manly young fellow might plead his cause with Cassia's father more effectually than she. But she received no answer, and, ignorant that he was absent from the City, feared that the note had never reached him, or that he did not wish to reply.

As for Cassia, she seemed to have resigned herself to her fate. She expostulated and wept no more. She submitted patiently to all the "fitting" and "trying on" exacted of her, and though she took no active interest in anything, her parents were satisfied. Her grandmother understood her better. She saw but little of her, but when she did, the look of the child's face was almost more than she could bear.

The wedding day dawned in tears—a fitting omen of Cassia's future, her grandmother thought. But the clouds gradually broke, and by noon the sun was shining brightly. The marriage was to be at six, followed by a reception, after which the "happy" couple were to leave for an extensive wedding tour.

Old Mrs. Henderson was fairly ill by this time, and declared she could not go down. Her daughter-in-law was only too glad of this, and the poor old lady spent the day in weeping and praying for her darling. She could hear the bustle of preparation going on in the house, and it seemed to her it was more for a funeral than a marriage.

Cassia's attendants had dressed her early, and an hour before the time appointed for the ceremony she stood in bridal array. Her dress was white satin, and the diamonds Sig. Gomez had given her sparkled in her ears and around her fair throat. She was deathly pale, and looked like a snow image, with her long, fleecy vail floating about her.

Her attendants and those of her family present hovered round her, exclaiming in admiration at her loveliness, "Cassia, you never looked so beautiful before!"

"But I am so tired!" said the poor child, raising her tearful dark eyes to her mother's. "Can't I be left alone to rest awhile, mamma? I feel ready to faint."

"To be sure you may, poor child," answered her mother, in an unwontedly tender voice.

"Sit down in this arm-chair—so," she said, arranging the dress and veil. "Now I will put this foot-stool at your feet, and you can sit quietly here and rest yourself. Shall Florrie bring you a glass of wine?"

"No; no wine. I only need rest," said Cassia, wearily; and charging her again to compose her mind, Mrs. Henderson left the room, followed by the others.

Cassia sat where they had left her, in a sort of stupor of despair. Suddenly a sound from below fell upon her ear.

It was her bridegroom's voice. That sound recalled her to the full horror of what she was about to do. Cassia sprang to her feet, glancing wildly about like a hunted animal. She rushed to the door and looked into the hall. There was not a person to be seen. Her sisters were in their rooms, her father and mother down stairs ready to welcome their guests.

He would be up in a moment. She left her room and flew up the stairs. Her only thought now was to reach her grandmother. Surely she would hide her somewhere.

The old lady's room was at the end of the hall. Panting and breathless, Cassia opened the door and darted in. She glanced around for her grandmother. She was nowhere to be seen, but she could hear the pleading tones of her voice.

A large light closet opened out of the bedroom. It was fitted up like a little room, and Cassia knew her grandmother loved to sit there.

"She's in there praying for me!" thought the child. She was about to rush thither, when her eyes fell upon the old clock which stood in a corner near the closet.

With a sudden inspiration Cassia darted across the room, opened the door of the case, and stepped in. The little fairy, though somewhat encumbered by her train, managed to tuck it in, and closed the door.

For a little space she stood listening intently for sounds from below. Evidently they had not taken the alarm. Closing her eyes she tried to join her grandmother's prayer.

But how close the air was getting! Could she endure it much longer? She knew there was a little glass door at the back of the clock. If only she could get that open!

She looked out to reconnoiter—all was still, except the sobbing voice. She stepped out of the clock—she mounted upon a chair and opened the door. And now she was safe in her refuge again, but trembling like a leaf.

Presently the closet door opened; she heard her grandmother come out and throw herself upon the bed. She longed to go and comfort her, but she did not dare to venture.

"If they come here, as they'll be likely to, first thing, it's better for her to know nothing about me," she thought. "I'll show myself to her later. There! they've caught the alarm—I hear them! Oh, God help me! they are coming up stairs!"

"Grandma! is Cassia here?" asked her sister Agnes, rushing in, followed by the maid. "Have you seen her?" she repeated, in a terrified voice.

"Cassia? No; she's not been near me to-day," said the old lady, starting up.

"Oh! where can she be? Tilly, go and call mamma quietly out of the parlor, but don't make any fuss. I'll be looking in the different rooms."

Both hurried out, followed by the old grandmother with her trembling steps. Cassia leaned against the side of the clock, sick and faint.

The door had been left open, and she could hear indistinctly the sounds from below. Guests were arriving every moment, and were being shown to the rooms upstairs. And all the time the search was going on, though conducted as noiselessly as possible. Cassia, listening with ears preternaturally sharpened, heard one of the bridemaids come out of the room where they were dressing, and ask a question of some one, in which she could just distinguish her own name. She could not hear the answer.

A few moments passed away, and she heard again the sound of approaching steps. They paused outside the door.

"Are you sure she is not in zis room?" asked the smooth, insinuating voice she so much detested. "You know ze venerable signora did not much fancee me, and—"

"My mother never told a lie in her life, sir!" said her father's voice, imperatively. "It would be a waste of time to look there. I am going to search the attic."

"Search where you please," returned Sig. Gomez; "I am going to look up Meester John Hartwell, who I suspect knows somezing of ze matter. But he will find he can not steal my leetle bride from me so easy!"

"Go—go with him, Robert," said Mrs. Henderson. "Go, before it's too late. Telegraph! Set the police on the track! Oh, Signor Gomez, if you can pardon the unhappy child, after this, deep-rooted indeed."

"Madame, I lofe her so I would marree her zis moment, to-morrow, any day, for all she has hid from me. And when she is once my wife I zink she will not find it so easy to run away."

There was something menacing in the smooth voice now, and Cassia, hearing it, thrilled with horror and disgust. "Marry you!" she thought, "I wouldn't do it now if they killed me."

"Come, we must lose no time," said Signor Gomez, hurrying off.

"Follow him, Robert," said Mrs. Henderson, imperatively. "I will have it given out that Cassia has been taken suddenly ill, and that the marriage is postponed on that account. When the company has once gone, we can hunt the house thoroughly. Go quickly!"

TO BE CONTINUED.

Written Expressly for the Blade.

PIONEER LIFE.

Recollections of Early Days in the West.

BY DR. H. SCOTT, OF LANCASTER, O.

No. 24.

More about wild animals: As has been elsewhere said, beasts of prey, though feared, were not generally regarded as dangerous by the early settlers, when unmolested. Numerous instances occurred to show their harmlessness. Their disposition was to get away from the presence of man when suddenly come upon. Every frontiersman who was in the habit of going frequently through the woods was more or less familiar with the sight of bears, panthers, wild cats and wolves. Of them all, the panther seemed the least wild. They were seen on the ground, and on trees. A favorite attitude of the panther was to stretch himself out on a horizontal limb of a big tree. In that position, if you chanced to pass under him, he would look pleasantly down at you, and appear wholly unconcerned. If seen on the ground, he would stand with head erect, and after surveying you leisurely a few seconds, walk carelessly off, or perhaps take a few bounds. The habit of the bear was similar, though one could get in closer proximity to the bear. The wild cat was exceedingly shy, and would get out of the way as quickly as possible. But of all the wild animals that inhabited the forests, the wolf was the most shy. One seldom got more than a mere glance of them as they darted away, except in severe Winters, when they were sorely pressed for food. In that case they would sometimes show show themselves in the fields, and near dwellings in broad daylight, and were with difficulty driven away. Dogs were afraid of them, and were therefore of no service in chasing them off.

There was a theory, that to stare a wild beast in the face, never removing the eyes from him, you intimidated him so that he would turn and leave you. There was probably nothing in that, for their nature was warlike when pressed. But be that as it may, my mother always believed she had a triumph of that kind. When I was a baby she took me on her arm, and in the other hand a basket and hoe, and went to the potato patch at the back of the field. Upon coming out of the high corn into the open patch, she found herself vis a vis with a full sized panther. He lifted his head and looked at her, and she stared at him steadily a few seconds, when he turned, and clearing the fence at a single bound, disappeared in the woods. She then set the baby down on the grass and proceeded to dig her potatos.

The following story has been related to me by an old gentleman, still living, at the age of near 90: The occurrence took place when he was a boy of 12 years, and he was a participator. He got up one morning at daylight, and hearing the big dog that they had brought out from Virginia barking fiercely down in the clearing, he went down to see what it was abou. He saw a very large bear making his breakfast from a shoat he had killed. He hurried back to tell his father, who was still in bed. He got up, hurriedly dressed himself, and taking down his gun went down to the clearing, and there sure enough was the bear eating his pig by the side of a big log, wholly indifferent to the remonstrance of the dog, who at a safe distance was protesting with the full strength of his canine lungs. The old man approached to as near a point as he deemed compatible with personal safety, from which he rested his rifle against a tree, and fired. His ball wounded, but not fatally, the bear, who upon the unwarrantable liberty assumed against his dignity, dropped the pig and made for the man. He ran, and the bear ran, and soon seized with his sharp teeth the nether garments, causing the farmer to scream for his life. In this unpleasant dilemma the faithful dog came to the relief, and seizing the brute by the haunches, sank his teeth deep into the flesh. This was more than bruin was willing to submit to quietly, and he released the coat and gathered the dog in his loving embrace, and was rapidly pressing the breath of life from his body. Recognizing the extreme peril of his faithful friend, the man gathered a hard bludgeon and rained it down on bruin's head with such a rapid succession of blows, delivered with his powerful arms, that he was induced to drop the dog and again turn his attention to his first enemy. But the beast was somewhat bewildered from the clubbing he had suffered, and as a consequence was less demonstrative.

Mrs. B now made her appearance, having heard from the cabin the clamor of war. There was a hickory tree near by that had been broken 20 feet from the ground, the trunk still resting on the stump, and the top on the ground, thus forming an inclined plain of an angle of about 45 degrees. Mr. B., who was in the act of trying to reload his gun while the bear was resting, screamed to his wife to run up the inclined plane, which she lost no time in doing. Bruin, who now rested, proceeded to the assault before the gun was ready, and this time got a firmer hold, when the dog, who had got back his breath, again attacked from the rear, causing the bear to address his to him. This enabled Mr. B. to complete the loading, and to get in another shot, inflicting a second flesh wound which brought the animal to his bunkers. In this attitude he chance to spy the female figure perched on the top of the stump, 20 feet up, and at once made for the tree. Whether to get at the woman, or away from the man, it mattered not; but he began slowly to ascend the trunk, an undertaking which, in his worsted plight, was difficult. When he had gained an altitude of 20 or 12 feet, Nimrod finding himself completely master of the situation, sent a bullet through his heart, and bruin lay a lifeless body at the foot of the tree.

Five miles east of the settlements along the creek, and in what was then spoken of as the 20-mile wilderness, resided a family of Virginians. They lived in a large double log house. In the family were several young people. The family was highly social, and the place became the resort of the young folks from the settlements lying on the west. It was called the "wilderness house." The time was about 1815; and the place was Southern Ohio.

For more than six weeks there had been a deep snow on the ground, that was crusted so that a man could walk on top. On a certain evening, a party of young people went out to the wilderness house to have a dance. By arrangement, the party was to stop at headquarters on the creek, on their return, where a rousing fire was to be kept in rediness, for the night was intensely cold. At 2 or 3 o'clock the party broke up, and all filed out on the road for home, in all some 18 sleds and jumpers. After arriving at the house of Mr. H., where they were to warm, it was found that Lizzie, his youngest daughter, and her escort, Mr. Ancil Bates, were not of the company. A half hour passed, and Mrs. H. became very uneasy. There could be no probability that they could have gone any where else. Two young men took a jumper and drove back to the wilderness house, where they learned that Lizzie and Mr. Bates had left with the company, having been the last to drive out of the bars. Upon their return horn were blown and guns fired til daylight, when a party of men started on foot to go over the road. About one mile out they found where the horse had left the road and plunged off up the glade.

In the fore part of the night an inch of fresh snow had fallen, and in [illegible] thousands of wolf trac[illegible] on both sides of the track; and presently, as they proceeded, sprinkles of blood appeared. At the upper end of the glade the jumper was found smashed to pieces, and the tracks of the horse showed where he had dashed away through the plum thicket, and the snow was reddened with blood. Following on, they presently got a glimpse of a cloud of wolves scampering away from the bare skeleton of the horse.

Returning to the jumper, the single track of a man was discovered leading off in a western direction. At 300 or 400 yards distance the track entered the mouth of a kind of cave, formed by a shelving rock that projected out over the bank of the creek. In there were found the missing parties. Lizzie was unconscious from fright and cold. Ancil was paralyzed with cold, and hoarse from screaming.

Ancil's story: They fell behind the company. Suddenly the horse became frightened, and almost instantly a black cloud of wolves appeared on both sides. He had Lizzie to crouch in the box. With one hand he held the reins: with the othe. he struck at the wolves with the whipr Soon they began to spring upon the horse, which caused him to plunge furiously, and to become wholly uncontrollable, and at last he left the road. He had called to his company; but they were too far ahead to hear him. When the jumper struck the tree and threw them out, he lifted Lizzie in his arms and carried her away, the pack following the horse; and he accidentally came upon the cave. He heard the blowing of the horn and the report of the gun, and shouted with all his might, but the distance was too great for him to be heard.

Lizzie suffered a protracted illness as a consequence; but finally recovered, and became the wife of Ancil Bates. More than 30 years afterwards I called to see them. They were the owners of the old homestead of Lizzie's parents, and had raised a family. Ancil took me into the barn and showed me the skull of the horse that the wolves had eaten, nailed to a log high up over the threshing floor. We visited the graves of her parents, near by. From the east porch of the house the rock where they took shelter that night was plainly visible, the wood having been cut away.

Humor.

All Fixed.

Wall Street News.

An insurance agent in Nashville, who was applied to by a small dealer in clothing for insurance, inquired:

"Did not your brother Isaacs burn out in Atlanta, and did they not find kerosene sprinkled all over the floors?"

"Yes, dot vhas Isaacs, but didn't he proof dot a baull of kerosene bursted on him?"

"And didn't your brother Moses burn out in Charleston, and didn't they find a bonfire down cellar?"

"Yes, dot vahs Moses; but he satisfied the shury dot he lit der fire to find a leak in der waterpipe."

"Was it your brother Jacob who burned out at Mobile?"

"It vhas."

"There was an explosion of powder, wasn't there?"

"Vhell, Shacob said it vhas robbers who blew open his safe."

"If this company insures you and you burn out there will be a rigid investigation," said the agent.

"Vhell, dot vhas all right. If my store burns oop it vhill be found dot I vhas in Cincinnati, und dot my vhife vhas oop all night mit a corpse. I vhas a man who doan' give himself avhay."

Something to Think of.

Wall Street News.

One day last Fall a farmer entered the office of a Chicago capitalist and asked for a private interview, and when this had been granted he spread out a County map on a table and said:

"I've got an enterprise here to roll millions of wealth into our pockets."

"Well?"

"See here. Here at this point, Coon Creek and 'Possum River are only five miles apart."

"I see."

"A canal cut across this neck connects the two. I've been over the ground, and a canal 10 feet deep and 50 feet wide can be dug for $250,000; and we can charge such tolls as we see fit."

"On what?"

"On all vessels passing through."

"Just so. My friend, Coon Creek has an average depth of two feet, and 'Possum Creek about 14 inches. Just think up some plan to get your ships up to the canal."

The farmer slowly rolled up his map.

"Darn my buttons," he muttered, "but I hadn't thought of the ships! I guess I'll give up the canal and go to boring for salt or coal ile!"

A Successful Failure.

Philadelphia Call.

"Yes, George, dear, I accept your proffered love, and will be your wife," and a pair of strong arms clasped her tightly, lovingly.

"You have heard, of course," she said, from under the lapel of his coat, "that father has failed?"

"No, I hadn't heard that," said George, weakening his grip a little.

"Yes," she continued, nestling more closely to him, "he failed last week, and——"

"That puts a different phase upon matters entirely," said George, struggling to break loose, but the girl held him fast, and continued:

"And settled with the creditors at two cents on the dollar, and——"

"Nay, dearest," interrupted George, passionately, "do not speak of such sordid matters. Let us think only of love and the happiness which the bright future has in store——"

But, gentle reader, let us leave them in their young love and perfect trust.

Four Little Ones.

Mother (to a five-year-old, who has sat very still for five minutes)—"What are you thinking of, Georgie?"

Georgie—"Oh, 'bout old times, I dess."—*Philadelphia Call.*

A wee one in this place who was being trotted on her grandmother's knee suddenly discovering the wrinkles on the good dame's face, exclaimed, "Oh, Gamma! I see a lot of little tucks on oo face."—*Whitehall Times.*

Little Eddie Bonner and Sammy Rose yesterday saw a worm crawling on the sidewalk in front of the latter's home. Sammy was going to mash it with a stone, when Eddie said: "Don't mash it, Sammy! If you do Dod might mash you; fur I heard mother say we ain't more nur worms to Dod."—*Kentucky Journal.*

A Marathon five-year-old who was recently called upon to welcome a little brother, was a little jealous of the newcomer. Upon viewing his brother for the first time tears came into his eyes, and with a voice choked with emotion he said to his mother:

"Mamma, we won't have any more, will we? Two is enough."—*Independent.*

Burdette's Patent Screen.

"Last March I invented a screen that I am going to get patented as soon as I can think of a name for it," says Bob Burdette. "Two women sat down in the seat before me. Remarking as usual upon the closeness of the car, they banged open the window, and I held on to keep from being blown over the back of the seat. I took the newspaper I was reading, folded it in half, and, bending it into a semi-funnel shape, laid it up at such an angle that the blasts of March howling in at that window were not only turned away from myself, but were directed against the back of the neck of the window-opener. When that window slammed down, which was just as soon as the ventilator dared let go of her bonnet with both hands, it woke up the man asleep on the wood-box and I got a glare that made it warm for me for 50 miles. But I didn't open the window and let in the gale. I only exercised the right of a freeman and turned it away from myself."

Decline of Man.
Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." $1.

The Camp Fire.

SEASONABLE MEMORIES.

SECOND WEEK IN DECEMBER, 1861.

The second week in December, 1861, was not signalized by any change in the military situation from that described for the first week. The Army of the Potomac continued to lie around Washinton, while the Western armies were rapidly organizing for a general forward movement.

SECOND WEEK OF DECEMBER, 1862.

The second week of December, 1862, was marked by the saddest of the many disasters which fell upon the gallant, but long suffering Army of the Potomac. This was the frightful loss of life attending the inconceivably stupid and blundering assault upon the hights in the rear of Fredericksburg, Va.

When the Administration decided to remove McClellan, the question of his successor became of the gravest importance. It was finally resolved to appoint Maj.-Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside to the command This officer, born in and sent to West Point from Indiana, was a man 38 years of age, of moderate natural talents, but of thoro training as a soldier, zealous and loyal, and genuinely courageous. He entered the War as a Colonel of the 1st Rhode Island Infantry, and commanded that regiment at Bull Run. He was promoted rapidly, as all West Point officers were in these days, and became a favorite with the Administration, which gave him an opportunity to distinguish himself, by placing him in command of the Roanoke expedition, where he did very well. Returning from there with the prestige of success, he was given command of a "Grand Division," of two corps, and was present with them at Antietam, where, however, his action was not altogether satisfactory. He did not seem to see opportunities.

When the command of the Army of the Potomac was offerd to him he declined it, for two reasons, the first being his affection for McClellan, and the other his earnest disbelief in his capacity for so important a duty. There was no affectation of modesty about this, for he had sense enough to know himself, and the probability is that his own estimate did not differ materially from that which the world has arrived at, to-wit: that he had the stuff in him for a very fine infantry Colonel, but nothing higher. But the place was pressed upon him, and he yielded from a sense of duty.

It was a terrible misfortune that he did so.

After he had re-organized the Army, and gotten it into shape as he wanted it, he found he had under 128,000 effective men. The Rebel army opposed to him had, according to the Rebel reports, 78,000 effective men. Considering the immense advantages on the side of the Rebels of being on the defensive, in their own country, with their front and flanks guarded by rivers and mountains, the Army of the Potomac was weaker than its adversary. This inferiority was much enhanced by Burnside's mismanagement. His only chance of success lay in manuvering his enemy out into the open field, where he could attack him under equal conditions. The Administration elaborated a plan of this kind, which it suggested to Gen. Burnside, but he with a fatuity which characterized his every step, refused to adopt it, and inaugurated a plan foredoomed to failure from the first, and which became worse and worse as it developt.

In brief it was to make a rush for Fredericksburg, crossing the Rappahannock River there before Lee could get enough troops on the ground to successfully oppose the passage, secure a base of supplies there, and make it the point of departure for the campaign against Richmond,—61 miles distant.

But when he arrived in front of Fredericksburg he found that there had been some mistake about the pontoon-train, and nine precious days were lost in bringing these up. These nine days were well employed by Lee and his able Lieutenants,—Longstreet and Stonewall Jackson. They brought every man up and placed him in good position. The hights around Fredericksburg are in themselves a fortress equal in strength to the historic strongholds of Europe, and the active work of 78,000 men for a week or more was sufficient to do all that art could to render them impregnable.

Our troops were gathered on the north side of the Rappahannock, on the summit of Stafford Hills, close to the foot of which ran the river. On the opposite side was a valley about 600 yards wide, in which lay the City of Fredericksburg, a place of about 5,000 people. Behind the City rose the high hills in terraces, which were held in place by heavy stone walls. A deep canal answered the purpose of a giant ditch to this natural fortress, and there were other as serious obstacles to the advance of men across the valley. The Rebel line of defense was six miles long, but the strongest part of it was called Marye's Hights, lying directly behind Fredericksburg.

On these hights the Rebels had assembled 78,000 veteran troops and over 100 pieces of artillery. To cross a deep and rapid river in the face of such defenders, to move over a plain covered with impediments, and swept by their artillery, and at last to assail them in their stronghold with less than equal numbers, was a piece of military folly unequaled in modern history; yet this, and worse, is what Burnside did. He seemingly left nothing undone to secure a defeat. After he began to cross it was four days before he made the assault, so that the Rebels, who looked down upon his army as from a balcony, had every opportunity to know just where he intended to attack, and to provide against it,

On the evening of the 10th of December, the Chief of Artillery massed 147 cannon on Stafford Hights. Following these were trains of pontoons for five bridges—three directly opposite the City, and two two miles below. By daylight the next morning the work of bridge-laying was well under way, while 100,000 men stood under arms waiting its completion to move across and begin their bloody work. A thick fog hung over the valley, and obscured the marshaled hosts from each other's view. Before the bridge-builders had gotten far out into the stream they were stricken down by a storm of bullets from a brigade of Mississippians stationed behind the stonewalls of the buildings in Fredericksburg. Other men ran down to take the places of those killed and wounded, and were themselves slain. Then the massed cannons on the Stafford Hights opened on the City. For over an hour the scores of guns poured shot and shell into the place, hurling tons of iron every minute. Walls were riddled, masonry crumbled, and houses set on fire in all directions, but the guns could not be depress enough to reach the front where the sharpshooters clung to their posts, and prevented another nail being driven in the bridges.

It was now past noon, and it looked as if the movement would be arrested then and there. Would it had been.

But some one suggested that a forlorn hope row across the river, in the pontoon boats and drive away the sharp shooters.

The 7th Michigan and 19th and 20th Massachusetts instantly volunteered for this desperate service. They ran down the bank, and sheltering themselves behind boats and piles of lumber opened a fire that staggered the Mississippians, and then entering 10 pontoons pushed boldly across the river, in the face of the Rebel fire. They lost heavily in the passage, but on landing charged their enemies, and reinforcements arriving continually from the other side, drove them out of the City with severe loss

The 100,000 men on the Stafford Hights, who had been excited spectators of this gallant achievement, cheered loudly, and in a few minutes the bridges were completed and the crossing begun. All that night and all the next day—Friday, the 12th—the bridges were swaying beneath the tread of men and horses marching over.

The morning of the 13th found 100,000 men, with 200 cannon, lying at the foot of that six miles of battery-crested hills, waiting the signal to begin the attack. A thick fog shrouded the opposing hosts from each other's view, but about 10 o'clock it lifted, like a curtain, and revealed the terrible array of foemen confronting one another. The countless cannon opened out with a crash that seemed to make the very hills rock, the living wall of blue swept forward against the fiery hights, and the awful work was commenced.

It was hopeless from the very first. As splendid fighting as the world ever saw could not atone for the fatal blunders of an incompetent commander. Meade led in 5,000 men on the left to do what 50,000 should have been sent to do, and left 2,000 of his men on the ground when he was hurled back. Hancock led another 5,000 in the magnificent way that gained for him the title of "The Superb," and in 15 terrible minutes was within 25 paces of the stone wall, from behind whose secure protection the Rebels were coolly slaughtering our men, when flesh and blood could do no more, and he fell back with 2,100 less men than he had a quarter of an hour before. Humphreys, half-maddened by a fire to which he could make no adequate return, had his men fix bayonets and charge across an open field straight at the hidden riflemen. He lost 1,000 men before he would retreat. So it was all over the field. "Six times," says Lee, "did the enemy, notwithstanding the havoc caused by our batteries, press on with great determination to within 100 yards of the foot of the hill, but here encountering the deadly fire of our infantry, his lines were broken."

By the middle of the afternoon the result was apparent to everyone except the Commander-in Chief. He alone did not comprehend that an awful disaster had fallen upon his army. He thought that success was still possible.

"That crest must be carried to-night," he shouted, pointing to Marye's Hights, already slippery with the blood of thousands butchered by his incompetence. He wanted to place himself at the head of his old corps—the Ninth—and carry the hights by assault, but was with some difficulty deterred by his officers from the attempt.

All day Sunday and Monday—the 14th and 15th—the shattered Army of the Potomac lay at the foot of the hills and sullenly watched its victorious opponents on the summit. Monday night came up a fearful storm of under cover of which it glided back across the river.

The Army of the Potomac lost, in killed, wounded and missing, 12,321, while the Rebel loss was only 5,300.

SECOND WEEK OF DECEMBER, 1863.

The second week of December, 1863, passed uneventfully. The Army of the Potomac, and the armies gathered around Chattanooga, were in Winter quarters. Sherman's and Burnside's forces were driving Longstreet out of East Tennessee. Sharp little engagements resulting in victories occurred at Bean's Station and Bean's Cross Roads.

Gen. Averill was closing up his work of clearing Western Virginia, by an energetic raid, which swept away the last signs of an organized Rebel force in the State.

SECOND WEEK OF DECEMBER, 1864.

Nothing of special importance occurred on the lines around Petersburg, in the second week of December, 1864. The Army of the Potomac seemed waiting with the rest of the country, to hear of the issue of Sherman's March to the Sea, and of the collision between Thomas's and Hood's armies, around Nashville, which was expected every hour.

On the 10th of December Gen. Sherman's forces drove the Rebels around Savannah inside of their works, and settled down to a siege, with the left of the Army—20th corps—resting on the Savannah River, five miles above the City, and the right reaching down the Ogeechee toward Fort McAllister, where it was expected to open communications with the fleet. To do this it was necessary to take Fort McAllister, a strong masonry fort, mounting heavy guns, and garrisoned by 200 men.

On the 13th, Gen. Kilpatrick reconnoitered the fort, and Gen. Hazen was ordered to take it with his division. At 3 o'clock he was in readiness to assault, and so signaled Gen. Sherman, who, with Gen. Howard, were posted in a tall rice mill in the rear. Gen. Sherman signaled to go ahead, and at 5 P. M. the division dashed gallantly over the abatis, and other obstructions, and stormed the fort in fine style. This gave communication with our fleet lying outside and ended the march to the sea.

CHRONOLOGY.

1861.

Dec 9, Bushy Creek, Ark—Union Indians under Opothleyhole.
Dec 11, Dam No 4, Potomac, Va—12th Indiana.
Dec 11, Bertrand, Mo—2d Illinois Cavalry.
Dec 12, Bagdad, Shelby Co, Ky—6th Kentucky.
Dec 13, Camp Alleghany (also Buffalo Mountain,) W Va—9th and 13th India[illegible] and 32d Ohio, and 2d West Virgini[illegible] [illegible]ded by Brig-Gen R H Milroy.

1862.

Dec 9, Dobbins Ferry (or [illegible] Tenn—35th Indiana, 51st Ohio, [illegible] [illegible]ntucky, and 7th Indiana Batt[illegible]
Dec 9, Brentville [illegible] [illegible]th Kansas, and 81[illegible] [illegible]sin Battery.
Dec 12, Litt[illegible] [illegible]ops commanded [illegible]
Dec 12, Z[illegible] [illegible] Brigade comma[illegible]
Dec 12, T[illegible] [illegible]avalry; adva[illegible]
De[illegible] [illegible] Div-
[illegible] [illegible]sboro, N C[illegible] [illegible]n, 1st 2d a[illegible] [illegible]tment of No[illegible]
Dec 13, Fred[illegible] [illegible] Gen Couch, and 9th [illegible] Right Grand Division, [illegible] Corps, Maj Gen Reynolds, [illegible] Gen W F Smith, Left Gra[illegible] Gen Franklin; 5th Corps, Maj G[illegible] and 3d Corps, Maj Gen Stoneman, [illegible] Grand Division, Maj Gen Hooker, Army of the Potomac. Maj Gen A E Burnside.
Dec 13, Southwest Creek, N C—9th New Jersey and 85th Pennsylvania, 3d New York Cavalry, and 3d New York Artillery.
Dec 14, Kingston, N C—Wessell's Brigade of Peck's Division, and 1st, 2d and 3d Brigades, 1st Division, Department of North Carolina.
Dec 14, Fort Brown Road, Texas—Troops not given.
Dec 16, Whitehall, N C—9th New Jersey, 17th, 23d, 24th, and 45th Massachusetts, 3d New York Cavalry, and 3d and 23d New York Batteries.

1863.

Dec 8 to 21, Averill's Raid, Southwestern Va—2d, 3d, 4th and 8th West Virginia Mounted Infantry, 14th Pennsylvania, and Dobson's Battalion Cavalry, and Battery G, West Virginia Artillery.
Dec 16, Bean's Station, Tenn—Bond's Brigade of Cavalry, Army of the Ohio.
Dec 10, Morristown, Tenn—Garrard's Brigade of Cavalry, Army of the Ohio.
Dec 11, Moresburg, Tenn—Cavalry, Army of the Ohio.
Dec 12, Duval's Bluff, Ark—8th Missouri Cavalry.
Dec 12, Big Sewell and Meadow Bluff, W Va—12th Ohio.
Dec 14, Bean's Station, Tenn—Cavalry Division, Army of the Ohio.
Dec 15, Sangster's Station, Va—150th New York.
Dec 16, Blain's Cross Roads, Tenn—Army of the Ohio.

1864.

Dec 9 to Jan 14, 1865, Expedition into Western N C—3d North Carolina.
Dec 9, Fort Lyons (or Sand Creek,) Ind Ter—1st Colorado Cavalry, commanded by Col J M Chivington; massacre of 500 Indians.
Dec 9, Cuyler's Plantation, Monteith Swamp, Ga—14th Corps of the left wing of the Army Military Division of the Mississippi.
Dec 9 to 12, Expedition to Hamilton, N C—27th Massachusetts and 9th New Jersey, North Carolina Cavalry and 3d New York Artillery; skirmish at Foster's Bridge on the 10th and Butler's Bridge on the 12th.
Dec 9, Bellefield and Hicksford, Va—2d Division Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac; skirmish during the Welden R R expedition.
Dec 10 to 21, Siege of Savannah, Ga—14th and 20th Corps, left wing; 15th and 17th Corps, right wing; Army Military Division of the Mississippi.
Dec 12, Elkton, Ky—1st Cavalry Division, commanded by Brig Gen McCook.
Dec 12 to 21—Stoneman's Raid from Bean's Station, Tenn, to Saltville, Va—Cavalry of the Army of the Ohio.
Dec 13, Kingsport, Tenn—8th, 9th and 13th Tennessee Cavalry; Stoneman's raid.
Dec 13, Fort McAlister, Ga—2d Division, 15th Corps, Sherman's army.
Dec 14, Bristol, Tenn—Cavalry commanded by Gen Burbridge; Stoneman's raid.
Dec 14, Memphis, Tenn—4th Iowa Cavalry.
Dec 15, Abingdon, Va—Cavalry commanded by Gen Burbridge; Stoneman's raid.
Dec 15, Murfreesboro, Tenn—Troops commanded by Gen. Rousseau.
Dec 15, —Glade Springs, 12th Kentucky Cavalry; Stoneman's raid
Dec 15 and 16, Nashville (or Brentwood,) Overton Hills, Tenn—4th Corps, Army of the Cumberland; 23d Corps, Army of the Ohio; 1st and and 3d Divisions, 16th Corps, Army of the Tennessee; Detachments of Colored troops, Convalescents, Recruits, etc., and Cavalry Corps.

How a Quartermaster Was Ducked.

Every old soldier knows that when they are crossing a pontoon bridge, the order is given, "*rout step*"—which to those who were not soldiers, I will say means to "break step," and walk regardless of keeping step, for if they kept step, it would sway the bridge, endangering it. Perhaps there are some who do not know how a pontoon bridge is built. It is made of boats, of which there were three kinds, those made of wood, those made of heavy canvas, and those made of rubber. The former were, as near as I can recollect, about 30 feet long, 6 feet wide, and about 2½ feet deep and were made "scow" fashioned—a little narrower at the ends than in the center. These were ranged 'long side by side, about 12 feet apart, across the stream, after which 5x5 stringers 24 feet long, were placed across the boats lapping by each other six feet or the width of the boats. These were lashed fast to the boats, after which the planks were placed thereon, when the bridge was ready for troops, artillery, wagon trains, etc., to cross. During the month of October, 1862, after the battle of Antietam, the Army of the Potomac was moving back into Virginia, and crossed the Potomac at a place called Berlin, six miles below Harper's Ferry. At this point the river is quite wide and also quite turbulent with deep water on the Maryland side, but gradually shoaling as it approaches the Virginia side. There are also quite a number of rocks protruding out of the water.

While the 24th New York Volunteers were crossing the river at this place, each man was talking with his immediate comrade and all were having a good time at "rout step," when one of the boys espied the Regimental Quartermaster riding along just ahead of Co. E. An idea seized him, and upon the impulse of the moment he began to whistle "John Brown's Body Lies a-Moldering in the Grave." Well, as a matter of course, everybody without thinking, began to "keep step" to the tune, except the Quartermaster's horse who did not "catch on" to the racket. The bridge soon took the motion of the step, the horse began to stagger, and in less time than it has taken me to tell it over went horse and rider between two boats, into the river.

The tune stopped, the Quartermaster picked himself up, as did also the horse; he led the horse to a rock, mounted, and rode ashore, the water of the place being about four feet deep. By the way the Quartermaster got wet, he also got mad, and as he came tearing up to Co. E, he angrily enquired who it was that whistled "John Brown," the Captain turned around and asked in a stern voice, with a twinkle in his eye, who whistled "John Brown," and the men repeated the conundrum, but no one knew, and it has been a mystery from that day until this who it was that whistled "John Brown."—S. E. CHANDLER, Minneapolis, Minn.

My Escape from the Rebels.

Fighting in the woods in the battle of Chicamauga, under Pap Thomas, with a broken battle line, the Rebels were not slow to take advantage. So with the Rebels in front of us, on the right and left of us, we were made prisoners of war, while supporting a battery; thence to Richmond to be exchanged. No; from Richmond to Danville, Andersonville, Charleston, Florence, Wilmington. Comrade McElroy, your book on Andersonville explains very fully what those hell acres were during the war. I will only say here that the 19th of February, 1865, found me in the prisoner's camp on the outskirts of Wilmington. Being sick with some fever I was placed among the sick that had just arrived from Florence. We were removed to the side of the railroad and left on the sand to await the train for our removal. Noticing for the first time in 17 months of my prison life that we were not guarded by Rebel soldiers I immediately thought of escape.

My plan was quickly formed. It was to go and carry water for such of the sick as needed it. I walked back near the barracks, where some Rebels were cooking. Soldier fashion, I asked and obtained a vessel for my purpose. Retracing my steps, I passed up the opposite bank of the railroad and over the commons toward a house at some distance for the water. This was a part of my plan. As I came to the top of the bank I saw just before me a squad of Rebels in the act of placing one of our dead soldiers in a very shallow grave—so shallow that it would not not give the swine and dogs of the City much trouble to find him. Two ladies, seemingly out of curiosity, approached from some house beyond. They, as well as myself, overheard one of the men say: "What will we cover his face with?" One said: "Pull over the flaps of his blouse."

One of the ladies spoke, and said: "Men, here is a handkerchief which, though very old, may do."

They had seen enough. Turning about, they went away, weeping bitterly. At this time a soldier direct from the front came towards us at the grave. On being asked how things were at the front, he replied:

"We will give them one more brush before we leave."

This rather startled me, and I moved on, being glad they did not molest or question me while in their presence. Returning with the water the soldiers were gone, the mound of fresh earth was all that marked the soldier's coffinless grave. Having furnished all with water that asked for it, I returned the bucket to the soldiers with thanks, and resumed the limp in my walk, which, I must say, I had acquired very suddenly. Wandering along slowly and seemingly with pain I made my way through one of the barrack streets, in which and the shanties there were a goodly number of Rebel soldiers by this time, having arrived from the front more or less wounded. None interfering with me I passed on, keeping up my limping, but senses all awake and on the alert, not knowing what moment a Rebel bullet from those soldiers would be sent after me, as I slowly wandered away. Finally getting out of range I glanced about me, and saw I was not followed. Safe so far, I at length came to a house occupied by a colored family. The man was standing on the porch. I knew I could trust him and asked him if he thought he could tell me where I could secrete myself for a day or so,—he replied: "Go back to that out-house; one of your boys is there now,"—which I found to my joy, as he opened the door, jerked me in and huged me like a brother. The family fed us.

This was about 10 A. M., 21st of February. We remained unmolested and were fed by the family during the day and following night, which was an eventful one—the Rebels evacuating the City and our army, under Gen. Terry, taking position on the morning of the 22d of February, 1865. Glorious day! I forgot, and had no need to limp more, but as the excitement wore off, the fever had increased, and the following day I lay very sick in Hospital No. 2. I was finally placed aboard the transport steamer Spalding, reaching Annapolis, Maryland, with about 300 of us ex-prisoners that had escaped from the Rebels in and about Wilmington, N. C.

JEROME GILES,
Formerly of C Company, 16th Regiment U. S. Infantry, Western Brigade of Regulars.
South Bend, Ind., Nov. 19.

Shooting Bounty-Jumpers.

FILLMORE, IND., Nov. 15, 1883.

In answer to "J. R. N." Mt. Auburn, Ills., in BLADE of November 8, I have to say that Gen. A. J. Warner, in his "Report of Military Affairs in Indianapolis, 1864-5," says in speaking of "bounty jumpers:" "Several were tried by court martial, and three of the most desperate characters, having been found guilty of repeated desertions, were executed by being shot to death on the parade ground near Camp Morton, and a fourth, named Doyle, was also sentenced to suffer the same penalty, but his case being taken to Pres. Lincoln by a brother, his execution was postponed by the President's order, until the close of the war rendered this extreme penalty unnecessary." One of those who was shot was named Charley Billingsly, formerly of this (Putnam) County.—READER.

1. Can a soldier, who has taken a homestead prove up on it sooner, or in proportion to the time he served, if that be two or three years, say two years and three months?
2. How is it that some soldiers receive their full bounty, and probably served only two or three months, while others who served their full time, or two years at least, only receive a part? VETERAN.

Shell Knob, Mo.

1. Certainly a soldier can prove up, at the time mentioned.

2. There is something wrong about the statement of the case, unless you speak of the one-year men, who ment out under the last call, and were discharged after two or three months service, on account of the end of the war.

Inquiries.

Mr. M. A. Starr, of Decatur, Ills., wants the address of Mr. Henry Dane, formerly of Macon County; also of Mr. Reuben Kain, formerly of Woodson County.

Samuel Murdock, of Corning, N. Y., would like to hear from any surviving members of Company A, 93d Regiment, New York Infantry, who went out with the Regiment in 1861.

Emanuel Yenian, of Keith's, Noble Co., O., wants the address of A. E. Dukes, from Indiana, who was Hospital Steward in the First Division, Camp Dennison hospital, in March and April, 1865.

O. B. Hutchinson, of Clemainsville, Wis., wants the name and address of the Surgeon and commissioned officers of the United Steamer "Naiad," who served during the civil war.

FOUR LITTLE ONES.

Young Sunday School Superintendent: "Children, what is an angel?"

"Little Johnny: "My sister says you told her she was one."

Superintendent blushes like a boiled lobster and everybody snickers.

"What's your name, sonny?"
"Same as pa's."
"What's his name?"
"Same as gran'pa's."
"Well, what's *his* name?"
"Same as mine."

Traveller feels as if he had been riding a merry-go-round and goes off quite dizzy.

Master Fred Fenton fell from the topmost limb of an apple tree. He was picked up and carried to the house in an insensible condition. After watching at the bedside through many weary hours his mother perceived signs of returning consciousness. Leaning over him she asked him if there was anything she could do for him, now that he was beginning to feel better. Should she bathe his forehead? Should she fan him or change his pillow? Was there anything he wanted?

Languidly opening his eyes and looking at her, the little sufferer said:

"Yes, mamma; I want a pair of pants with a pocket behind."

He got them.

The other day a four-year-old girl was looking at the pictures of two angels which her mother had given her.

"Where do the angels live?" said she.
"In heaven," was the answer.
"Do they ever come down here?"
"Yes."
"What for?"
"Oh, to see how little boys and girls behave themselves."
"Then do they go back and tell?"
"I believe so."

Here there was a pause and then the little lassie continued:

"Well, who washes their faces and curls their hair, Moses or Abraham?"

For Married Men Only.

The most subtle telephone advertisement yet noted is embodied in a recent item about a girl in an Ohio exchange who lost her voice through shouting "Hello." Of course every married man will want a telephone put in his house for his wife's special use, after this.

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby Dreams another Dream in which a Wedding Occurs.

CONFEDERIT X ROADS,
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky,
Dec. 2, 1883.

Thanksgivin nite wuz celebratid in Bascom's in the stile customary at his celebratid establishment. He invitid his friends to a cold collashen uv pig's feet, bolony sassage, crackers and cheese, washed down with onlimited whiskey, he hevin pervided a barl uv very noo for the purpus. We closed at 11, after the likker pervided hed all gone, and the guests departid, all but me. I shood hev departid, also, but Bascom thought it better to let me sleep in the bar than to lift me out by main strength. Bascom is very shrewd ez well ez considerit. Why, lift me out at 12 o'clock, when he knowd I wood be ther the first thing in the mornin? He saved me, ez well ez hisself, trouble by lettin me stay.

That nite I hed a dream, the same ez the last wun, that Dimocrisy wuz bein wedded to the Rum Power.

At the ceremony there wuz nobody present but the actooal leeders uv the Democracy, the managers, them ez run the masheen. They brot up Dimocrisy, the battered old bein, with grate reluctance themselves, for none uv em liked the looks uv the bride, and the wasted old man hed his mind so fixed upon his deceest pardner, Slavery, that he shrunk instinktively from this too matermonyel vencher.

She stood camly makin' a frantic effort to blush, which wuz a failyoor, all but her nose. That wuz red enuff, too red in fact. Hed the kulur bin ekitably distribitted over her face, it wood bin better. It wuz too much consentratid, ez it were.

But she assoomed a meek eggspreshn, and simpered, and put on a modest and mild demeanor, and imitatid, ez fur ez possible, the yoosooal conduck uv a bride uv ruther matoor yeers, who alluz puts on more timidity than a actooal girl.

Still the old man held back and for a minit refoozed to hev the ceremony perceed.

"Don't be fritened," sed Gov. Hoadley, uv Ohio, who seemed to be the prinsiple engineer in the biznis, "Don't be fritened. See how innosent she is. See how modest and demure she appeers. And observe how strong she is, and what muscle she hez. Wat we want is suthin to depend onto, suthin to leen onto, suthin strong enuff to lift us out uv the mire and drag us up to wher we want to be. This blushin female will do this. We marry her to yoo, and she will nuss us into life, she will be our hewer uv wood and drawer uv water, we hev her ez the tale to our kite. With her help we shel conker our enemies

"For she will fite our battles, and be our bond-servant, and while she will put up the money out uv her rich dowry and do all the work, we, hevin controle uv her and hers, will live on the proseeds. Brace up. It is a big thing to corrall an intrest wich we kin controle. Look at her. We kin do ez we choose after the ceremony. She will carry us."

In sooth she did look so innosent that I quite agreed with the Governor, and I jined em in shovin the old man up alongside uv his bride that wuz to be, and helped to hold him up till the ceremony wuz pernounst and the two twain wuz made one twain.

The Devil hed no sooner sed the fatle words than ther wuz a very suddin change in her at wich he smiled sardonikelly.

The nooly made wife changed her simperin, innosent eggspreshn, into the most hidjus grin I ever saw. Her long, bony fingers, wich she hed conceled prevusly, stretched out, and we saw they wuz armed with horrible nales. Before the ceremony she hed crouched so that she wuz a head shorter than her husband, but after it she lengthened out and riz to her full hite, and topped him a head or more

Without further ado, she scattered the frends uv the groom rite and left, and took the old man by the collar and yanked him almost out uv his boots.

"You sposed I wuz goin to kerry yoor burdens and fite yoor battles!" she hissed very ugly. "We shel see. Yoo will diskiver, my fine fellows, that instid uv yoor takin possession uv me, I hev taken possession uv yoo. Instid uv my kerryin yoor burdens, yoo hev to kerry mine, and instid uv my fitin yoor battles yoo hev to fite mine. The dog waggles the tale, it is troo, only I shel show yoo wich is the dog and wich is the tale. I perpose to play dog myself, and do the wagglin. We shel see whether yoo married me or I married yoo. Wat ho there!"

At the call the door wuz flung open and ther entered all her relashens and a motley set they wuz. Fust cum the Brewers and Distillers, and after them the 'Sloon Keepers, and after them the City Governments uv Noo York and Chicago, and follerin them the hangers-on uv the gin-mills and beer-shops, the gamblers, theives, cut-throats and rounders uv all sorts, from everywhere.

The vast hall wuz lited up with ther noses, and the air become thick with their lurid breaths. The Democratic leeders shrank back agast.

"My God," sed Hoadley, "I didn't bargin for this!"

Then the bride struck a posishen and, waved her hand over the crowd.

"Ez the Roman mother sed, 'these are my jewels.' These are my children, and in marrying me yoo hev adopted them. Yoo hev married my hull family. Will we do yoor work and bear yoor burdens? We will, but we must hev our divvy. We will furnish the money and the votes but yoo must protect us. Dimocrisy thot to swaller me—I hev swallered Dimocrisy. Straighten up, old man, and git about yer biznis. Ther is work for yoo now."

And she led the wretched old bein off by the ear, and arranged the perceshn for leevin the place. She directid eech one uv her family to ketch onto the arm uv one uv the respectable Democrats and walk out with him.

"We want to be respectable!" sed the bride.

It wuz a curious site to see Hoadley walkin out with a gin-mill on one arm and a beer-shop on the other, and little Sammy Cox wuz furious at bein sandwiched in between a faro deeler and a Sixth Ward pawnbroker. But the imperious bride wood hev it no other way, and they hed gone too fur to recede.

When I awoke I pondered onto the vision. I ain't certin but it wuz about two-thirds kerrect. It is about the size uv it. When the Dimocrisy sold out to the rum power it took em ez they are. And we are in a fix. We can't git along with out it, and it is thunderin' uncomfortable to stay with it. It is well enuff to throw a stink-pot into the ranks uv yoor enemies, but when a stink-pot explodes prematoorly in yoor own hands, yoor noshun uv it ez a weapon uv offense is materially modified. It wuz well enuff to swaller the likker intrest but inesmuch ez the likker intrest hez swallered us, how is it? I am glad I ain't in a Dimekratic Legislacher this Winter. Ef we cood only hev ther votes and they wood stay out uv site and keep quiet! But they won't.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Dreemer.)

DAME FASHION SAYS

That all fashionable shoes have fur about the top.

That ruby and topaz jewels are the most fashionable this season.

That necklaces of a single string of pearls are fashionable for young ladies.

That dark cloth walking and calling costumes are trimmed with bands of beaver or black Russian fur.

That snake necklaces with diamond and ruby clasps are fashionable, but very few women care to wear them.

That some dainty new handkerchiefs of finest cambric are embroidered above the hem in a design of wild roses.

That white silk grenadine with cords of pink, blue or crimson chenille is a fashionable material to combine with white silk.

That three French twists to the back of the hair and a loosely curled bang is one of the latest and pretiest coiffures for a young lady.

That a very pretty gold lace-pin is in a design of a horse-shoe, with a spider's web woven over it, and a diamond spider in the center.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

The crowning of the Czar piled $15,000,000 on to the Russian national debt.

London covers 700 square miles, has more than 700,000 houses and nearly 5,000,000 inhabitants.

Cats are bobtailed in Japan, but they take their walks abroad after sundown all all the same.

Malta has one of the finest opera houses in the world, and its orchestra is said to be unsurpassed.

If Pennsylvania keeps on sweeping away her forest, she will soon experience dried rivers and parched fields.

Prof. Ranack, of Lexington, Ky., owns a chair which belonged to his family in France in the time of Louis XVI.

In Holland and Bavaria witnesses are fed on beer. In Munich each inhabitant drinks daily three quarts of King Leopold's tap.

Fifty millions of people in this country use on an average five matches per day. This makes $75,000 a day for matches, or $27,375,000 a year.

George William Curtis says Staten Island is a precious stone set in silver seas, the most resplendent gem of the imperial crown of the great metropolis.

The first child ever born of Chinese parents in Boston enjoyed that good fortune last Saturday. The mother is the only pure-blooded Chinese woman in the City.

The Galveston *News* thinks if the genial S. S. Cox is again defeated for Speaker "a monument should be erected over his blasted hopes to read: 'He was too funny.'"

"Is you gwine to get an overcoat this Winter?" asked a darkey of a companion. "Well, I dunno how dat's gwine to be," was the reply; "Ise done got my eye on a coat, but de fellah dat owns it keeps his eye on it too."

It is said that the largest botanical and zoological gardens in the world are to be established in New York City. The gardens are to be located two miles distant from the Harlem bridge on the Sound, near the New Haven Railroad.

The Penobscot Indians, who have been a part of the history of Maine for 300 years, have intermarried until they have become almost white. Oldtown, the seat of their mission, has decreased from a population of 8,000 in 1625 to a mere hamlet of a a few hundred souls in 1883.

Sen. Dolph, of Oregon, is on his way to Washington. His accommodations are rather more crowded than befits a Senator. The Northern Pacific Road has limited him to a sleeping-car, a dining car and a car for a sitting-room. John Randolph of Roanoke used to reach Congress on a pack-mule.

The Comte de Paris keeps right along with his history of the civil war in America. If he dishes up the job in the proper style he may never be Emperor of France, but there will be a mighty good chance of his being pleasantly mentioned by the Memphis, Chattanooga, New Orleans, Vicksburg and other papers of obsolescent localities.

FOR THE LADIES.

Maggie Mitchell will spend $10,000 on her Long Branch cottage. Mr. Paddock, it is understood, will be overseer.

It takes the tufts from the heads of 40 robin redbreasts to deck the velvet bonnet of a fashionable belle of Paris this year.

Minnie Hauk is a good fire-escape. When the cry was raised in the gallery at Selma, Ala., she kept right ahead with her song and prevented a stampede.

Mrs. Parvenu thought the Dutch hall clock she bought looked too old and shabby, and so she had a new case of rosewood made and a new face put in.

Clara Louise Kellogg is too gushing at times in her outbursts of generosity. She concedes that "Emma Abbott is an intelligent woman outside of her music."

Miss Alice Freeman, President of Wellesley College, is slight and girlish in figure, with a youthful face. She is a Doctor of Philosophy, and at the head of a college 500 strong.

"Why not be married quietly at home instead of church?" said a fond parent to his daughter, who is engaged. "You know I owe over a year's pew rent and every member of the vestry is sure to be there, rain or shine."

Emily Faithful denies that she compared the maintenance of a first-class wife in England to the expense of a $150,000 a year hunting establishment. If she did come that high a man would naturally have to hunt some to support her.

"I see by the papers that the Prussian Diet has opened in Berlin," said Mr. Parvenu to his wife at the breakfast table. "Is that so?" said Mrs. Parvenu; "I suppose it's the same old sausage meat, sauerkraut and the rest of the horrid stuff those Germans eat!"

A London paper says that the Princess of Wales wore a high dress at the ball on Friday, as H R H. was suffering from a severe cold; but she was looking as pretty as usual; and when she selected Prince Albert Victor for her partner in one valse it was difficult to believe the tall young man could be her own son.

At a recent temperance meeting in Boston a thrifty old lady observed that she knew something of the evils of rum. "I have buried three husbands, and all were hard drinkers, But I am glad to say," she continued, "that I didn't fight with them. As soon as I found they would drink I got them to insure their lives heavily and let them go ahead. Ah, me! each one of them died from the effects of liquor, and thanks be to a kind Providence, each death netted me a clear $10,000.

PEOPLE WHO ARE TALKED OF.

Edward Payson Weston combines Temperance lecturing and professional pedestrianism.

Miss Fanny Everett, aged 82, has been Postmistress of West Foxborough, Mass., for 25 years.

Mary Anderson spends a great deal of her time in the British Museum. She is getting hints about posing from the old Greek marbles. Mary is a good, industrious girl.

Ben Perley Poore says that owing to their bookish flavor the speeches of Sumner lacked that original strength that comes from the native Western or American mind. They read like the speeches of Burke.

Victoria is said to be enraged because the letters of Prince Albert to his brother have been published. After launching her "Highland Journey" on the public the Queen should display some charity for the literary freaks of her subjects.

Lotta will soon make her first appearance in London. She is not so young or so lovely as Mary Anderson, but she can kick twice as high, and Albert Edward is cautioned to hold his hat on tight when he goes fooling around in her locality.

Edwin Blashfield, the young artist, well known in Paris, and now living in New York, has completed for Miss Raymond (Annie Louise Cary) a series of decorative panels representing the principal characters she has personated on the stage.

The Red Acorn.

Philadelphia Call.

"The Red Acorn." By John McElroy, of the Toledo BLADE, author of "Andersonville," etc. Published by Henry A. Sumner & Co., Chicago. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co. Price $1. The "Red Acorn" is one of those rare books that appeal directly, forcibly, and in a way not to be denied, to the hearts of the people. It touches popular chords that never fail to respond. It is a study of the grand period of our war and the people who participated in it from a new standpoint and one similar to that which made Sir Walter Scott's works and those of Lever and Erckmann Chatrian the delight of millions of readers. It has all the accuracy of the most careful history, combined with the fascination of an exciting novel. This is because of its absolute fidelity to nature. It is not properly fiction, because many thousand men and women actually did, saw, felt and experienced in the stormy days of the war what it narrates and describes. The wit and fun is hearty and abundant, and crops out in the most unexpected places. The humorous side of the great war is seen at its very best. The love making is pure and intensely earnest, and the description of scenery and localities makes places stand out as if upon canvass, while literature has nowhere as vivid, thrilling and withal so true battle pictures as those of the advance upon Wild Cat Gap, the fierce little skirmish in the Rockcastle Mountains, and the climax in the terrible battle of Stone River. Aside from its interest as a fascinating story, the book has a historic and educational value,

The Babes Cry for Him.

Vernon County (Mo.) Mail.

Tilden must be President of the United States. Live! He must live! It is destiny.

If you have failed to receive benefit from other preparations, try Hood's Sarsaparilla; it is the strongest, the purest, the best, the cheapest.

JAMES PYLE'S
O. K.
PEARLINE
The BEST COMPOUND
EVER INVENTED FOR
WASHING CLOTHING,
and everything else, in Hard or Soft Water, without danger to fabric or hands.
Saves Labor, Time, and Soap, amazingly, and is of great value to housekeepers. Sold by all Grocers—but see that vile Counterfeits are not urged upon you. PEARLINE is the only safe article, and always bears the name of JAMES PYLE, New York.

RECENT LITERATURE.

BELINDA—By Rhoda Broughton. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

"Belinda" is the latest novel by the author of "Red as a Rose is She," and other popular works of fiction. It is told in the clever, sprightly style that characterizes all her books. Belinda is an intense young woman who wrecks her happiness from apparently no real motive, and lives to repent it. Her sister Sarah is one of Miss Broughton's favorite creations; an irrepressible girl, full of high spirits and droll, clever sayings. The grandmother, Mrs. Churchill, is a perfect type of the good-natured, selfish, witty woman of the world. The story is quite absorbing as a story, and cannot help pleasing, it is so cleverly presented.

CERTITUDE, PROVIDENCE AND PRAYER. By James McCosh, D. D., LL. D., D. L., President of Princeton College. Published by Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York

The fourth number of Scribner's Philosophic Series is by the well-known Dr. McCosh, of Princeton, entitled, "Certitude, Providence and Prayer," with an inquiry as to what is the character of our world, showing that it is neither opttimist nor pessimist, but going in toward perfection. The series will contain eight volumes, 12 mo. paper, 50 cents each.

THE BOYS' AND GIRLS' PLUTARCH. Edited by John S. White, LL. D., Headmaster of Berkeley School. Published by G. P. Putnams' Sons, 27 West Twenty-third, New York

Some time since notice was made of "Our Young Folks' Plutarch," by Miss Rosalie Kauffman, and now appears "The Boys' and Girls' Plutarch," by Dr. John S. White, which is less ornate, but retains more of the quality of the original. Maps and illustrations, very finely done, chronological tables and index of pronunciation of proper names add to the value of the book, which will find its way into many a youth's collection.

HIS TRIUMPH, by Mary A. Denison, author of "That Husband of Mine," "Like a Gentleman," etc. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston, Mass. Toledo: Faunce & Leland.

"His Triumph" deals chiefly with the fortunes of a newly-married pair, of whom the husband, engrossed in business, leaves his wife overmuch to herself, while the latter becomes attracted to the stage, and eventually appears in public. Jealousies and misunderstandings arise, but only to be cleared up happily at last. The plot is well constructed, rapid in action, and thoroly interesting. The characters are well sketched, and a very pleasing naturalness marks the book generally.

THE JEWEL IN THE LOTOS. By Mary Agnes Tincker. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This story has been running in *Lippincott's Magazine* for some months, and is very prettily told. The scene is laid in Italy and there are two heroines, Aurelia and Aurora, an English and an Italian girl—with counts and countesses, priests and peasants in profusion. There is no particular plot that requires to be unraveled, but the story moves on in even measure, and reaches a very satisfactory conclusion.

WORTHINGTON'S ANNUAL.—Published by R. Worthington, 770 Broadway, New York.

Worthington's Annual for 1884 will delight the young people. It is a large volume full of interesting stories, biographies, papers on natural history, choice poetry, and is illustrated by over 300 superb pictures, a large number of which are in colors. It will have a great holiday sale.

FRANCIS BACON—By B. G. Lovejoy, A. M., LL. B. Published by Estes & Lauriat, Boston. Toledo, Faunce & Leland.

Mr. Lovejoy has made a critical review of the life and character of Bacon and given numerous selections from his writings. In his preface Mr. Lovejoy says: "Impressed with the idea that there is room for a sketch of this great type of official bribe takers, the writer has exhibited this extraordinary man clinging to the wool-sack and descending to the prison cell, through the channels of unsatisfied ambition and greed for wealth, while giving to the world principles of philosophy and morality which conferred immortality alike upon his fame and his infamy. In this estimate of Bacon's character, his actions are tested by his own rules of right, and his conduct is subjected to the touchstone of his own code of morality."

HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA. By the Compte de Paris. Edited by John P. Nicholson. Published by Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.

This volume comprises Volumes 5 and 6 of the French edition, and is the authorized translations of the work of the Comte de Paris, who has sought to write with truth and without bias on either side. And the French prince, who, emulating the example of Lafayette, took part in this new struggle for freedom, and now writes of events, in many of which he participated, as an accomplished officer, was, by his independent position, his high character and eminent talents, placed in circumstances and relations which gave him almost unequalled opportunities to gain correct information and form impartial judgments. The present volume includes the most important and decisive period of the war, and the two great campaigns of Gettysburg and Vicksburg.

COUNT ROBERT OF PARIS. By Sir Walter Scott. Published by T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia.

This is the latest in Peterson's cheap edition for the million, the low price of which, 15 cents, places this sterling novel within the reach of all.

THE CHRISTIAN LEAGUE OF CONNECTICUT. By Washington Gladden. Published by the Century Co., 33 east 17th street, New York.

The Century Company has reproduced in book form Rev. Washington Gladden's "Christian League of Connecticut," which recently appeared in the Century Magazine. The author is very practical and his ideas as to Christian unity in the work of evangelization bear the impress of deep thought and careful consideration. It would be a good thing for the churches to adopt the plans and methods suggested by Dr. Gladden.

THE PEOPLES DICTIONARY.—A handbook for everybody for each day in the year. Compiled by William Ralliston Balch, author of "Life of J. A. Garfield," etc. Published by Thayer, Merriman & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Besides being a complete dictionary this handy volume, which will become very popular, is an every-day encyclopedia in which is that rudimentary information most necessary to the every-day wants of the masses. It is a very complete and compact volume and contains a perfect mine of valuable information.

THE OYSTER EPICURE.—Published by White, Stokes & Allen, No. 182 Fifth avenue, New York.

This little book comes just in time and will be heartily welcomed by all who love the delicious bivalve. It tells all about oysters, when in season, how to eat them, serve them, what to drink with them, how many to eat, how to open, etc. It also gives the dietectics of the oyster, mentions some famous oyster eaters and closes with a chapter on the happiness of the oyster.

ZIGZAG JOURNEYS IN NORTHERN LANDS. By Hezekiah Butterworth. Published by Estes & Lauriat, 301 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

Mr. Butterworth is a very entertaining writer and his Zigzag Journeys have become very popular, not only among the young people, but also the older ones. The present journey is undertaken in northern lands, between the Rhine and the Arctic, and contains a record of the doings and sayings of the Zigzag Club in the course of a trip through Holland, Germany, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. The book is full of charming tales and anecdotes and romantic incidents, which add a piquancy and zest to rivers, towns, castles, churches and ruins. He also glances at celebrities as he goes along, and the book is full of pictures of a character likely to attract the eye.

"I have been afflicted with an affection of the throat from childhood, caused by diphtheria, and have used various remedies, but have never found anything equal to Brown's Bronchial Troches."—Rev. G. M. F. Hampton, Piketon, Ky. Sold only in boxes.

Answers to Correspondents

We are obliged to remind our readers that there are certain classes of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz.:

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The name is not required for publication but only as an evidence of good faith. All letters not complying with this rule find their way at once to the waste basket.

2. Mathematical problems and questions in grammatical construction. We are willing to give all our readers an opportunity to ask and answer the former, but we have not the type necessary for publishing algebraic problems and solutions.

3. Questions which in the judgment of the editor are not appropriate or proper in the columns of the BLADE. Hundreds of questions come to this Department every week, and the editor must be allowed to exercise his discretion in making selections calculated to promote the general interest.

4. Inquiries as to the standing or reliability of individuals, firms or corporations doing a general business. The BLADE's endorsement is too valuable to be bestowed indiscriminately, and it is not always possible for us to devote the time necessary to ascertain the standing of an individual or a firm located in a distant part of the country.

Correspondents whose inquiries are not answered within a reasonable time would do well to repeat them. If they still fail to receive an answer they are asked to believe that the questions remain unanswered for good and sufficient reasons.

We must request that subscribers will keep all communications for the business and editorial departments of the BLADE entirely separate and distinct, always upon separate leaves. Questions for his department should never be written on the same leaf with letters containing subscriptions or orders for books. Letters intended for this department of the paper should be marked "Correspondents' Department."

* * *

T. A. M., Piercepon, Ind.:
Please give the address of Sen. Keifer, of Ohio.

No Senator of that name in the State. Congressman Keifer lives at Springfield, but his present address is Washington.

D. M., Colona, Ill.:
Was there a vacancy in the office of Commissioner of Pensions during July, or was there any one acting Commissioner in Dudley's place?

There has been no vacancy in the office since Dudley was appointed in October, 1881. He may have been absent in July.

H. J. B., Lone Rock, Wis.:
1. How can I procure seeds from the Patent Office at Washington? 2. Where can I procure the eulogy of James G. Blaine on Garfield, delivered in Congress?

1. Write to George B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington. 2. Apply to your member of Congress.

J. H. D., Granville, O.:
Please say how many national holidays there are, and what each one is designed to commemorate.

Sunday, Fourth of July, Christmas, New Year, and Thanksgiving Day. The States have other legal holidays—some election day, others Decoration day, others Washington's birthday, etc.

F. B., Forrey, Ind.:
Has David Davis resigned the Vice Presidency? If so, who succeeded him? What time did he resign? What was the reason?

Mr. Davis' term as Senator has expired, and S. M. Cullum has been elected to succeed him. Sen. Edmunds was elected President of the Senate, the position "resigned" by Sen. Davis just before the adjournment of the last Congress.

J. T. P., Casey, Ill.:
1. What is the largest town in the world, and what is the last census of the same? 2. What office in the Government pays the highest salary next to the President?

1. London. The census of 1881 shows a population of 3,832,441. 2. The Ministers to France, Germany, Great Britain and Russia each receive $17,500 per year; the General of the Army, $13,500; Admiral, $13,000; Ministers to Austria, Italy, China, Mexico, Spain, Brazil, and Japan, $12,000; Chief Justice, $10,500.

D. M., Rockport, W. Va.:
1. Who held the office of United States Senator for the longest length of time? 2. Also United States Representative? 3. What States elect their Governor every year, and what ones every three years? 4. Why is the 4th of March inauguration day for Presidents?

1. Thomas Benton, of Missouri; 30 years. 2. W. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, we think; 22 years. 3. Massachusetts and Rhode Island every year; New York and North Carolina every three years. 4. The Continental Congress provided that the new Government should go into operation on that day, but the first Congress under the Constitution did not organize til March 30, nor the Senate till April 6.

C. W. S., Salina:
1. Please tell me how many men Germany had and how many men France had in the late war. 2. What were the greatest battles between the Union forces and the rebels?

1. France had about 427,000 men at the beginning of the war, which force was probably swelled by 310,000. Germany had a force of 447,000 to start with, and a reserve of over 300,000. 2. At the battle of the Wilderness, May 5-13, the Union loss was 3,288 killed, 19,278 wounded, and 6,784 prisoners; rebel loss, 3,500 killed, 16,000 wounded, 8,400 prisoners. At Chickamauga, September 19-20, the Union loss was 1,644 killed, 9,262 wounded, 5,445 prisoners; rebel loss, 18,000 killed, wounded and missing. At Gettysburg, July 1-3, the Union loss was 2,837 killed, 13,718 wounded, and 6,643 prisoners; rebel loss, 23,000 killed and wounded, and 13,000 prisoners. In the seven days' battles before Richmond, the Union loss in killed, wounded and missing, was about 16,000, and the rebel loss about 20,000.

F. F. M., Youngsville, Pa.:
What was it that the wise men of Gotham did?

They are said to have heard the cuckoo, upon a certain occasion, but never having seen her, hedged the bush from which the note proceeded. On another occasion, when King John was about to through to Gotham toward Nottingham, he was prevented by the inhabitants, who thought that the ground over which a King passed became forever after a public road. The King was naturally incensed at their incivility, and sent some persons to punish the inhabitants, who bethought themselves of an expedient for avoiding the King's wrath. The messengers, on their arrival, found all the people engaged in some foolish occupation or other, so they returned and reported that Gotham was a village of fools. The name was given to New York by Washington Irving, in a humorous work, because the inhabitants were such wiseacres.

J. A. (no postoffice):
Please tell how to color wool red.

Red—Work for 30 minutes in a bath made up with one ounce chrome and one ounce alum; wash in cold water; then work for 30 minutes in another bath with three pounds peachwood or limawood; lift, and add one ounce alum; work for 20 minutes; wash and dry. Claret red—Work for an hour in five ounces camwood; lift, and expose the goods till well drained and cold; meanwhile add to the camwood bath four ounces copperas, two ounces alum, and eight ounces logwood; work the goods for 30 minutes, wash and dry. To prepare new woolen goods for dyeing, the cloth or yarn is steeped over night in soap lye, and then scoured through clean soap to remove all oil or grease. Instead of soap, a scouring mixture may be prepared with one pound soft soap and one pound common soda (or one-half pound soda ash) in 10 gallons water.

O. L., Misson Creek, Neb.:
1. What is the amount of the circulating medium per head in the United States and in each of the European nations? 2. Is France more prosperous than most other countries financially, because she has more money per head than other nations? 3. Why is specie basis better than fiat money?

1. The Director of the Mint furnishes the following table—(the countries marked with a star are under a suspension of specie payments):

COUNTRIES.	Per Capita.		
	Paper	Sp'cie	Circulation
Austria*	$ 9 00	$ 1 96	$10 96
Australia	8 51	19 23	27 54
Belgium	10 95	32 60	43 55
Brazil*	9 00		
Canada	8 06	2 86	10 92
Columbia*	65	1 59	2 24
Denmark	9 88	13 00	22 88
France	12 65	31 41	44 06
Germany	5 35	12 71	18 06
Great Britain	6 61	22 50	29 11
Greece*	8 85	4 80	13 65
Italy*	5 04	1 38	6 42
Japan*	4 25	1 18	5 43
Mexico	16	5 39	5 55
Netherlands	20 46	21 78	42 24
Norway	5 70	6 20	11 90
Peru*	4 85	6 97	11 82
Portugal	6 22	18 00	24 22
Russia*	6 76	1 27	8 03
Spain	2 08	12 33	14 41
Sweden	2 64	4 09	6 73
Switzerland	7 72	34 31	42 03
Turkey*	3 16		
United States	14 55	9 09	23 64
Total	7 40	8 75	16 15

2. France is prosperous because about one-half the people are engaged in agriculture, and the multitude of small landed proprietors is greater proportionally than in any country except the United States. 3. When people agree that a promise to pay is as good as gold and silver there will be no further need of a specie basis; but that agreement is not likely to be reached in this generation.

B. I. R., (no postoffice): Write to J. H. Emery, Toledo, O.

H. A., Knightsville, Ind.:
To settle a bet, please say who owns Jumbo.

Don't know. Write to Barnum.

S. C. W., Otsego, N. Y.:
Is there a law to stop minors playing billiards?

Ask your Mayor, or some other City official.

L. S., Plainview, Neb.:
Can you tell me where I can get the evergreen millet, spoken of in the BLADE of October 25?

We cannot.

J. C. H., La Prairie, Ill.:
Who has the power to grant letters of marque and reprisal?

Congress.

E. B. K., Jonesville, Mich.:
Please give the address of the Superintendent of the Michigan & Ohio Railroad.

Luther Allen, Toledo, O.

W. H. L., (no Postoffice):
How are mink caught?

In box or steel traps, or in deadfalls, baited with the head of a bird.

J. G., Oruro, Wis.:
Where are the Government Land Offices located in the States of Iowa and Missouri?

Iowa, Des Moines and Sioux City; Missouri, Booneville, Springfield and Ironton.

Reader, Boone, Ia.:
Does the State of Ohio now, or did it ever, have Constitutional or Statutory Prohibition?

The Constitution prohibits the granting of licenses, and there are laws on the statute books now giving Councils power to prohibit the sale of liquor. Old laws, if enforced, would have closed up every saloon in the State.

J. D. M., Centralia, Mo.:
Please give simple recipe for making cloth water-proof.

In 10 gallons of water dissolve two pounds and four ounces of alum; dissolve the same quantity of sugar of lead in the same quantity of water; then mix the two together. Pour off the clear liquor, immerse the cloth in it for an hour, take it out, dry it in the shade, wash in clear water and dry again.

H. B., Wheeling, W. Va.:
At what place, or on what meridian on the globe does the day begin? or rather, where is the day we call November 12 first recognized as that particular day?

The point where the day begins depends entirely upon what prime meridian is chosen. By general consent the day is supposed to begin in longitude 180° from Greenwich. If we say it is true noon when the sun crosses the meridian of Washington, then the day began on a line running nearly through the center of Asia.

S. D. D. L., Iroquois, Dak.:
1. Will you please give the address of the best medical institute in Paris, France? 2. Is there a paper published in English, in Paris. Its name and address? 3. What can a person get good board for there? 4. What is the best way to send money to Paris?

1. There are a large number, all of them equally good. 2. Address "Daily News," 35 Boulevard des Capucines. 3. In private houses or "pensions" from 5 francs per day up. Hotels 8 francs per day up. 4. Draft on New York.

N., Cleveland, Ind.:
1. Give directions how to keep onions over Winter, without rotting or growing. 2. I have noticed one or two articles in your paper claiming to give the acts of the meanest men in America, but I think Indiana is entitled to the blue ribbon. A man in Indiana charged his neighbor 50 cents for going after the doctor when his wife was sick, and collected it by law.

1. Store them so they will have a circulation of air about them, and still not be subject to freezing and thawing. The Danvers Yellow is the best onion, and the Red Globe, or Wethersfield Red, the most profitable one grown. 2. You have some peculiar people in Indiana. Was it English, late Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, who collected the 50 cents?

F. C., Skookumchuck, W. T.:
1. Will you give a cure for St. Vitus' dance of long standing. 2. What is the standard authority governing the I. O. G. T? 3. Do you think Washington Territory will become a State during this coming Congress?

1. The most effective treatment is hygienic—exercise in the open air, a healthy mental and bodily occupation, simple and nutritious food, the shower bath, and in some cases tonic medicines. 2. Each Grand Lodge is the head or legislative body of the State or Territory where it exists. The Grand Lodges meet annually and elect representatives to form the Right Worthy Grand Lodge, whose province is to legislate upon all matters of general interest to the whole order. The Text Book of Temperance can be obtained at bookstores for $1.50, and the Temperance Cyclopedia for $2. 3. No.

P. B., Swan Quarter, N. C.:
1. Let me know through the BLADE the population of white and colored separately of the following States: Georgia, Louisiana, South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida and North Carolina. 2. What are the Republican chances in New York State for 1884? 3. Is Ohio considered a doubtful State for 1884?

1. Georgia—White, 816,906; colored, 725,133. Louisiana—White, 454,954; colored, 483,655. South Carolina—White, 391,105; colored, 604,332. Mississippi—White, 479,398; colored, 650,291. Florida—White, 142,605; colored, 126,690. North Carolina—White, 867,242; colored, 531,277. 2. The late election shows that New York is to be the battle ground of the Presidential contest, with the chances largely in favor of the Republicans. 3. Ohio is never a doubtful State in a Presidential election. The Republican nominee can safely count on the 23 electoral votes of Ohio.

W. H. C., Pinacle Springs, Ark.:
Can you tell me what will cure a stifle on a mule?

Place a piece of carpet around the pastern, and tie the end of a long, stout rope also around it, then carry the other part over a beam. Make the animal stand with his head to the rope as it goes over the beam, and while men pull the rope, and therefore the leg, the palm of the hand is to grasp the knee-pan and push it forward to its former site. If the rope arrangement can be made permanent, do so; if not, a rope is to be tied loosely around the neck, as the collar sits, and one end of it carried back and tied round the pastern, the object being to keep the foot dragged forward. The stifle-joint is now to be twice blistered, and kept in this constrained position at least three weeks. A cure may thus in most cases be looked for.

C. R., Volcano Junction, W. Va.:
When and by whom was Santa Fe settled? Give a short sketch of it.

When first visited by the Spaniards, about 1542, the Town was a populous Indian pueblo. It is not known when it was first settled by the Spaniards, but it has been the capital of New Mexico since 1640. The valley in which it is situated is irrigated from Santa Fe Creek, and is surrounded by high mountains. The climate is very agreeable, the temperature never reaching either extreme, while the atmosphere is rare and pure. The Town is irregularly laid out, and the streets are very narrow and crooked. The public square or plaza, containing about 2¼ acres, is bordered on three sides by the principal business houses and on the fourth by the old "palace," one story high. In the center is a beautiful park of trees, where a soldiers' monument of native marble has been erected. The buildings are nearly all adobe, one story high. In 1680 the principal buildings were burned by the Indians, who drove the whites from the country. It was recaptured by a Spanish force in 1694, when the inhabitants returned. Population, about 7,000.

J. E. W., Morrison, Ill.:
Please explain for the benefit of many readers "The Riddle of the Sphinx," so often referred to in books, lectures, etc.

Laius, King of Thebes, being informed by an oracle that he was doomed to die by the hand of his own son, ordered his wife, Jocasta, to murder the infant; but she secretly sent the child away by a servant, with instructions to find a protector for it, instead of which he cruelly bored the feet of the child and hung him on a tree, suspended by his heels. In this situation he was discovered by a shepherd, who adopted him as his own son. As he grew up his accomplishments excited the envy of his associates, who taunted him with the baseness of his birth. Œdipus, so called, on account of the deformity of his feet, resolved to proceed to Delphi to consult the oracle, and was told that if he returned to his home he would become his father's murderer. Knowing no father but the man who had adopted him, he took another route, and in a narrow pathway met his father Laius. A struggle ensued and Laius was killed. Proceeding to Thebes, he was attracted by the enigma proposed by the Sphinx, the reward being the crown of Thebes and the hand of Jocasta. The enigma was this: "What animal in the morning walks upon four feet, at noon upon two feet, and in the evening upon three feet; has only one voice; but whose feet vary, and when it has most, is weakest?" Œdipus said it was man, who in his infancy, or the morning of his life, crawls on his hands and feet; in his manhood, or the noon of his age, he stands erect, and goes on two feet; and in old age, or the evening of his days, he supports his trembling limbs with a staff. This being the true explanation, resulted in the death of the Sphinx, sent by Juno to punish the Thebans by propounding riddles to all passers-by, and devouring all who were unable to interpret her enigmas. When Œdipus discovered that he had slain his father and married his mother, he deprived himself of sight and banished himself from his kingdom, one account saying that the earth opened and swallowed him up.

J. B. Z., Uniontown, Ind.:
Is there such a thing as a mineral rod that will lead to the discovery of hidden ores or minerals? If so, tell me where they can be had and what they would cost.

We believe there is an instrument for which this claim is advanced, but we do not know where it is manufactured or sold.

R., Marquette, Mich.:
1. What is the schedule of the fastest train running between Chicago and New York? 2. What is the time lost in stoppage enroute? 3. What is the distance?

1. The mail time is given as 35 hours, but we believe better time is made now. 2. Cannot say. 3. Nine hundred and thirteen miles.

N. S., Walnut, Kan.:
1. Did Louis Philippe, the last King of France, travel in the United States, after his exile from France? 2. Did he pass through Ohio? It is reported in Coshocton County History that he was kicked out of a boarding house for being too fastidious.

1. He made the tour of the United States in 1797. 2. We do not know. He was noted for the amenity of his manners, and no one but a ruffian would have been likely to attack him.

S. H. F., Montgomery City, Mo.:
Please give me a recipe for keeping cider sweet.

Allow the cider to work until it has reached the state most desirable to the taste, then add 1½ tumblers grated horseradish to each barrel, and shake up. After remaining a few weeks, rack off and bung up closely in clean casks. To clear and improve cider generally, take two quarts of ground horseradish and one pound of thick gray filtering paper to the barrel, and either shake or stir until the paper has separated into small shreds, and let it stand for 24 hours, when the cider may be drawn off by means of a syphon or a stop-cock. We have given these recipes before.

E. S. Blountsville, Ind.:
1. Please inform me how many States were represented in the Cleveland Convention of 1864, who were the nominees, what was the object, and what was the result? 2. Was Gen. Grant appointed to make a treaty with Mexico since 1880? Did he make a treaty? 3. Is the "File of Infantrymen" published in book form?

1. The Convention met May 31, pursuant to a call "To the Radical Men of the Nation." About 350 persons were present; very few or none of them in the capacity of delegates. W. F. Johnston, of Pennsylvania, was made temporary, and Gen. John Cochrane, of New York, permanent presiding officer. Gen. Fremont was nominated for President and Gen. John Cochrane for Vice President. The resolutions declared, among other things, that the rebellion had destroyed slavery, and the Federal Constitution should be amended to prohibit its reestablishment; that one term was all a President should serve, and that he should be chosen by the direct vote of the people; that the "confiscation of the lands of the rebels, and their distribution among the soldiers and settlers, is a measure of justice." Gen. Fremont, in his letter of acceptance, repudiated the sweeping policy of confiscation; Gen. Cochrane demurred to such confiscation, but remitted the question to the wisdom of Congress. Ultimately both candidates withdrew from the contest. 2. He was a member of the Commission which negotiated a commercial treaty. 3. No.

Delayed Subscriptions.

[NOTE—Subscribers wishing a change in their postoffice address must, in all cases, give their FORMER as well as their PRESENT address.]

It sometimes happens that persons order the BLADE mailed to them and fail to receive after a reasonable time has elapsed. Why this is will readily be seen from the following list of persons sending money for the BLADE and failing either to sign their names or give their address:

Letter containing $1, no name or address.

Letter containing $1, dated at Sonora, no County or State, signed Thos. Ainsley.

Letter containing 3c., postmarked at Roanoke, Ind., no name or order.

Letter containing 25 cents, no address, signed Th. G. Gay.

Letter containing $1, no address, signed C. B. Throckmorton—three of the papers to go to Providence, no State given.

Letter containing $1, dated at Maple City, no County or State, signed by J. E. Weakley.

Letter containing $1, signed N. G. Bosley, no address given.

Letter containing $1, no address, signed L. A. Tyler.

If Rebecca Quinn will give her postoffice address Mrs. Carter's paper will be looked after.

Letter containing $1, no address, signed H. W. Mobz.

Letter containing $1, dated at Syracuse, no County or State, signed Mary C. Franklin.

If C. Moore, of Elgin, will give his full address the complaint will be looked up and rectified.

If D. L. Koons, of Granite Bend, will give his full address the papers will be sent him.

Letter containing $2, to pay for papers for J. S. Cameron and J. N. Replogle, signed Maggie Christy, no address.

Letter containing $1, dated at Watertown, no County or State signed Herman Dence.

Letter containing 75c., no date, signed by Maggie Sutton.

Letter containing $1, dated at Peoria, no County or State, signed E. R. Runckle.

Letter containing $1, no address, signed Wm. McGowen.

Letter containing $1, dated at Ellenburg Center, N. Y., no name attached.

Letter containing $1, no date, orders specimen copies for Thos. Jones, D. H. Burnett and others.

Letter containing $1, dated at Boonesborough, no County or State, signed Mrs. A. L. Robison.

Letter containing $1, dated at Beaver Springs, no County or State, signed Dr. H. J. Smith.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

COLDS. "Orrville, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1882.
"Having been subject to a bronchial affection, with frequent colds, for a number of years, I hereby certify that AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL gives me prompt relief, and is the most effective remedy I have ever tried.
JAMES A. HAMILTON,
Editor of The Crescent."

COUGHS. "Mt. Gilead, Ohio, June 26, 1882.
"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL this spring for a severe cough and lung trouble with good effect, and I am pleased to recommend it to any one similarly affected.
HARVEY BAUGHMAN,
Proprietor Globe Hotel."

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

THIS PAPER IN CLUB WITH GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK will be sent for one year to any address on receipt of $2.75, which should be sent to the publisher of the Blade.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK IS RECOGNIZED AS THE LEADING FASHION AND HOME MAGAZINE IN AMERICA. THE LEADING ATTRACTIONS FOR 1884 ARE THE FOLLOWING:
24 BEAUTIFUL COLORED FASHION PLATES executed by the French process, representing the prevailing fashions in both style and color, produced especially for and published exclusively in GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.
12 ENGRAVED PLATES OF FASHIONS in black and white, illustrating leading styles.
12 FINELY EXECUTED STEEL ENGRAVINGS by the best artists, made for GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.
12 ENGRAVED PORTRAITS OF EX-PRESIDENTS of the U. S. which form a part of what is known in GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK as the PRESIDENTIAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, each being accompanied by a short biographical sketch.
150 PAGES, ILLUSTRATING FASHIONS and fancy needle work.
12 PAGES OF ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNS, showing plans and perspective of Houses and Cottages of all descriptions.
12 FULL SIZE CUT PAPER PATTERNS with full and explicit instructions for use.
200 GODEY'S LADY'S BOOKS Celebrated household cooking receipts, each having been tested by practical housekeepers before publishing.
24 Pages of Select Music.
BESIDES embracing a rich array of literature, Novels, Novelettes, Stories and Poems, by eminent writers, among whom are Marion Harland, Christian Reid, Ella Rodman Church, Augusta de Bubna, Mrs. Shelley Peters, Helen Mathers, Author of "Cherry Ripe."
THE ART DEPARTMENT will be under the direction of Wm. McLeod, Curator of Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C. All other departments under equally competent direction.
Subscription Price, $2.00 per Year.
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION SEND FOR CIRCULAR. SAMPLE COPY OF GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, 15c. STAMPS TAKEN. TO AVOID ERRORS WRITE PLAINLY YOUR ADDRESS, GIVING COUNTY AND STATE.
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.
1006 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHEAP FARMS NEAR MARKETS.
The State of Michigan has more than 4,500 miles of railroad and 1,600 miles of Lake transportation, schools and churches in every county, public buildings all paid for, and no debt. Its soil and climate combine to produce large crops, and it is the best fruit State in the Northwest. Several million acres of unoccupied and fertile lands are yet in the market at low prices. The State has issued a NEW PAMPHLET containing a map and descriptions of the soil, crops and general resources of every county in the State, which may be had free of charge by writing to the Commissioner of Immigration, Detroit, Mich.

We will send you a watch or a chain by Mail or Express, C. O. D., to be examined before paying any money, and if not satisfactory, returned at our expense. We manufacture all our watches and save you 30 per cent. Catalogue of 250 styles free. EVERY WATCH WARRANTED. Address, STANDARD AMERICAN WATCH CO. PITTSBURGH, PA. Name this paper.

VIRGINIA FARMS For Sale. Catalogue free Maps of Va. 20c. H. L. Staples & Co., Richmond, Va.

FREE—A lady's fancy box with 24 articles and 60-page book illustrating games, tricks, &c. Send 10 cents, to help pay postage. E. NASON & CO., 120 Fulton St., New York.

"I owe my Restoration to Health and Beauty to the CUTICURA REMEDIES." Testimonial of a Boston lady.

DISFIGURING Humors, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching Tortures, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and Infantile Humors cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, and restores the Hair.

CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Sunburn, and Greasy Skin.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure, and the only infallible Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifier. Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50 cents; Soap 25 cents; Resolvent, $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

MEDICAL.

Dr. Betts' MEDICAL DISPENSARY
Toledo, Ohio.
MANHOOD RESTORED.
SPERMATORRHEA CURED.
Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis,
treated with unparalleled success, privately and safely, and in half the usual time.
Sexual Debility and Impotency, as the result of abuse or sexual excesses in maturer years, permanently cured.
Medicine wrapped in plain paper, and secure from observation, can be sent to any part of the country.
Correspondence confidential.
Pamphlet, 42 pages, free. Sent in a plain sealed envelope. Address
W. H. BETTS, M. D.,
Toledo, Ohio.

MADISON DISPENSARY,
201 So. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
ESTABLISHED BY DR. BIGELOW
In 1856, for the cure of Private, CHRONIC, NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES,
That, by improper treatment, are handed down through generations, producing untold misery. The Doctor's well-known reputation in positively curing these SUPPOSED INCURABLE DISEASES, has placed him before the people without a rival, NEVER HAVING HAD A SECONDARY APPEARANCE IN A CASE TREATED BY HIM. Forty years of his life has been devoted to these important Specialties. He will guarantee a cure when others have failed. Don't be misled by advertisements, but first write to him confidentially and get full particulars, no matter from what cause, in either MALE or FEMALE. Or, if you have any Chronic, old long-standing weakness, or Skin Diseases, where you have failed to get help, he will very soon show you how quick you can obtain relief and a POSITIVE CURE. Never has he had a patient leave him after commencing, until cured. His age and long experience should recommend him, for he is the oldest Physician now in Chicago practicing specialties. Medicine sent free from observation everywhere. Office hours, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Rooms separate for Ladies and Gentlemen. Address Madison Dispensary, 201 So. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

CONSUMPTION
And all diseases of the Head, Throat and Chest, including the Eye, Ear and Heart, successfully treated at the
Detroit Throat and Lung Institute,
253 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT, Mich.
M. Hilton Williams, M. D., M. C. P. S. O., PROPRIETOR.
Permanently established since 1870, for the cure of all the various diseases of the Head, Throat and Chest, Catarrh, Throat Diseases, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Catarrhal Ophthalmia (sore eyes), and Catarrhal Deafness. Also, Diseases of the Heart.
All diseases of the respiratory organs treated by "Medicated Inhalations," combined with proper constitutional remedies for the stomach, liver and blood, etc., etc.
Over 40,000 cases successfully treated during the past 15 years.
The very best of references given from those already cured. If impossible to call personally for an examination, write for "List of Questions," and "Medical Treatise." Address
DETROIT THROAT AND LUNG INSTITUTE,
253 WOODWARD AVENUE, DETROIT, MICH.
Mention Toledo Blade.

Weak Nervous Men
Whose debility, exhausted powers, premature decay and failure to perform life's duties properly are caused by excesses, errors of youth, etc., will find a perfect and lasting restoration to robust health and vigorous manhood in THE MARSTON BOLUS. Neither stomach drugging nor instruments. This treatment of Nervous Debility and Physical Decay is uniformly successful because based on perfect diagnosis, new and direct methods and absolute thoroughness. Full information and Treatise free. Address Consulting Physician of MARSTON REMEDY CO., 46 W. 14th St., New York.

PILES "Anakesis" gives instant relief, and is an infallible cure for Piles. Price $1, at druggists, or sent prepaid by mail. Sample free. Ad. "ANAKESIS" Makers, Box 2416 New York.

MANHOOD RESTORED.
A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., New York.

OPIUM HABIT Dr. H. H. KANE, of the DeQuincey Opium Home, now offers a Remedy whereby any one can cure himself at home quickly and painlessly. For testimonials and endorsements from eminent medical men, send stamp for full description of the treatment. Address H. H. KANE, A.M., M.D., 46 W. 14th St., New York.

CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

ASTHMA Samples of Dr. R. W. Read's Celebrated Asthma Relief sent free to any who ask. Immediate relief guaranteed. 50c. and $1 packages sent by mail. A. ETHRIDGE, Rome, N. Y.

CANCER. The Safest, Most Effectual, Least Painful of any remedy in America. Perfect cures guaranteed. No charge until cured. DR. J. D. LAUER, Covington, Miami Co., O.

LADY of education wanted on Salary in every city, village and township. A few to travel. No capital required. TYLER & CO., Detroit, Mich.

DR. BOWES, of the Toledo Electropathic Institute, radically cures any case of piles or stricture, with one treatment, without pain.

Sanitarium, Riverside, Cal. The dry climate cure. Nose, Throat, Lungs, full idea. 36p. route, cost, free.

MUSIC.

FOR PIANO.
New England Conservatory Method,
$3.25, or in 3 parts, $1.50 each, has been thoroughly tested in the great Conservatory, and its fame is established as one of the greatest and best instructors.

FOR ORGAN.
Parlor Organ Instruction Book, $1.50, is the book for beginners, teaches light and sacred music, and is highly commended by successful, practical teachers. As a grand book for beginners and advanced students, covering the entire ground, and furnishing a large quantity of delightful organ music, we commend the Emerson Method for Reed Organs, $2.50, by Emerson & Mathews; and for Voluntary and general advanced practice on the Church Organ, Reed or pipe, nothing can surpass Clarke's Harmonic School for the Organ, $3.00.

THE SOL-GA SINGER, Part 1.
By E. P. ANDREWS. Price, 35 cents.
Teachers of the common method of note singing will find in this book a large and very useful quantity of syllable practice. A note reader can learn in 15 minutes to sing d, r, m, f, s, l, t, and all the rest, and it need not be in the way of a regular course. Tonic Sol-Faists will find this "singer" equal to any other.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO., 867 BROADWAY, N. Y.

AN OPTICAL WONDER For pleasure and business.
A NEW, original, cheap lantern, for projecting and enlarging photographs, chromo cards, opaque pictures and objects. Works like magic, and delights and mystifies everybody. Send for our full and free descriptive circular. M. HILL PUB. CO., 129 East 28th St., New York.

MEDICAL.

OPIUM or MORPHINE HABIT.—Cure guaranteed for $5. Dr. BODLEY, Quincy, Mich.

Self Cure Free Nervous Debility Lost Manhood Weakness and Decay
A favorite prescription of a noted specialist (now retired.) Druggists can fill it. Address DR. WARD & CO., LOUISIANA, MO.

OPIUM Habit easily cured with CHLORIDE OF GOLD LESLIE E. KEELEY, M.D., SURGEON, C. & A. R. R. DWIGHT, Illinois.

$100 REWARD PAID. For any case of nervous weakness, Loss of Manhood, or premature old age, that MYRTLEAIN fails to cure. One course sufficient, send for proofs. Climax Co. Bx 2504, St. Louis.

RUPTURE
Cured without an operation or the injury trusses inflict, by Dr. J. A. SHERMAN'S method. Office, 251 Broadway, New York. His book, with photographic likenesses of bad cases before and after cure, mailed for 10c.

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE, 260 pages ILLUSTRATED.
All that the doubtful, curious or thoughtful want to know. Cloth and gilt binding, 50c.; paper cover, 25c. Marriage Guide, 144 pgs, 15c, money or stamps, sent sealed by Dr. WHITTIER, 290 Race st., Cincinnati, O. The great specialist, nervous debility, impediments to marriage. Consultation and pamphlet free.

ELASTIC TRUSS Best Truss Ever Used. Positively cures Rupture. Sent by mail everywhere. Write for full descriptive circulars to the NEW YORK ELASTIC TRUSS CO., 744 Broadway, New York.

LOST MANHOOD
A CERTAIN CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST MANHOOD,
and the effects of Early Errors and Excesses has been discovered in Dr. Williams' EXT. FLEUR PASQUE, $2 per pkg., or 3 pkgs., lasting 3 months, for $5. Address,
Dr. T. Williams Milwaukee Wis

OPIUM AND Whisky Habits CURED. By Dr. B. M. Woolley ATLANTA, GA. Read the following references: Dr. J. E. Wylie, Benton, Ark.; R. B. Stover, M. D., Richmond, Va.; G. W. Clifton, Milltown, Ala.; Thos. W. Mays, Greenville, Fla.; W. W. Smith, M. D., Williston, S. C.; Dr. J. W. Franklin, Gallatin, Tenn.; Col. B. F. Sawyer, Atlanta, Ga.; H. Frysinger, Chester, Pa.; David L. Dark, Tyler, Tex.

TO LADIES!
Dr. FRY'S Compound Pills of Tansy and Pennyroyal are a Positive Cure for all diseases and troubles peculiar to ladies. For sealed particulars send 2c. stamp. UNIVERSITY CHEMICAL PREPARATION WORKS, 249 S. 5th St., Phila., Pa.

D. NEEDHAM'S SONS, 157 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL. DEALERS IN RED CLOVER BLOSSOMS and Fluid and Solid Extracts of the Blossoms. The Best Blood Purifier known. Cures Cancer, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles and many other diseases. Send for Circular.

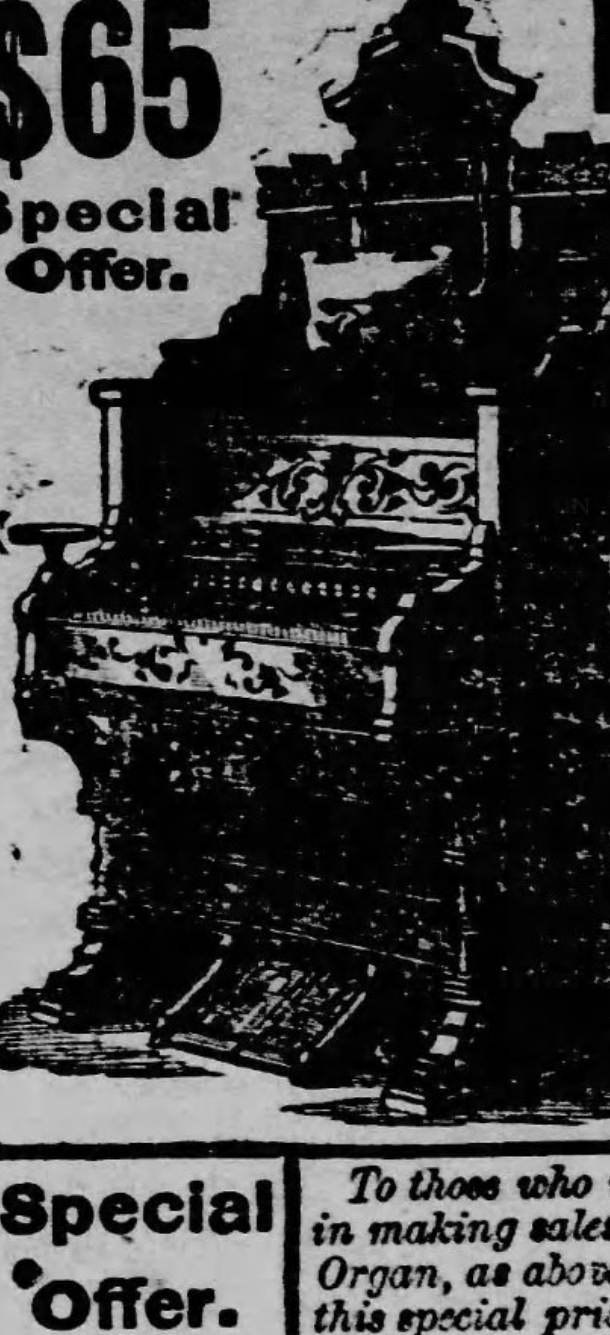
DRUNKENNESS
Cured and all desire and taste for alcoholic liquors destroyed.
DR. HAINES' GOLDEN SPECIFIC.
The medicine can be administered without the knowledge of the patient by simply placing it in coffee, tea, or chocolate. Upwards of 9,000 cures effected. It never fails. Cures guaranteed. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, &c., to GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

What Ails You?
Are you suffering from any Chronic Disease as Catarrh, Bronchitis, and all forms of Lung Diseases, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Diseases of the Blood and Nervous System, Female Weakness, Piles, Stricture, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, Varicocele, Syphilis, Gleet, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, etc.?
DO YOU WANT TO BE CURED?
By my system of printed and written examinations I am able, in ninety-eight cases in every one hundred, to determine the real nature of the disease, and forward medicine that will cure, with the same certainty as if the patient were present in person; thus placing a means of cure within the reach of those who cannot endure the expense and fatigue of long journeys.
State your case to me. I will consider it, and give you a candid, honest opinion. It will cost you nothing and may save your life. All communications confidential. I use only plain envelopes. Examination blanks and the Health Helper sent free on application.
Address DR. S. T. BAKER, P. O. Box 104, Buffalo, N. Y.

SCOVILL'S Blood AND Liver SYRUP,
A Peerless Remedy for Scrofula, White Swellings, Cancer, Erysipelas, Gout, Chronic Sores, Syphilis, Tumors, Carbuncles, Salt Rheum, Malaria, Bilious Complaints, and all diseases indicating an Impure Condition of the Blood, Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Bowels, Skin, etc. This Grand Remedy is a Compound of Vegetable Extracts, the chief of which are SARSAPARILLA and STILLINGIA. The cures effected by SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP are absolute, and their record is undisfigured by failure. For sale by all Druggists.

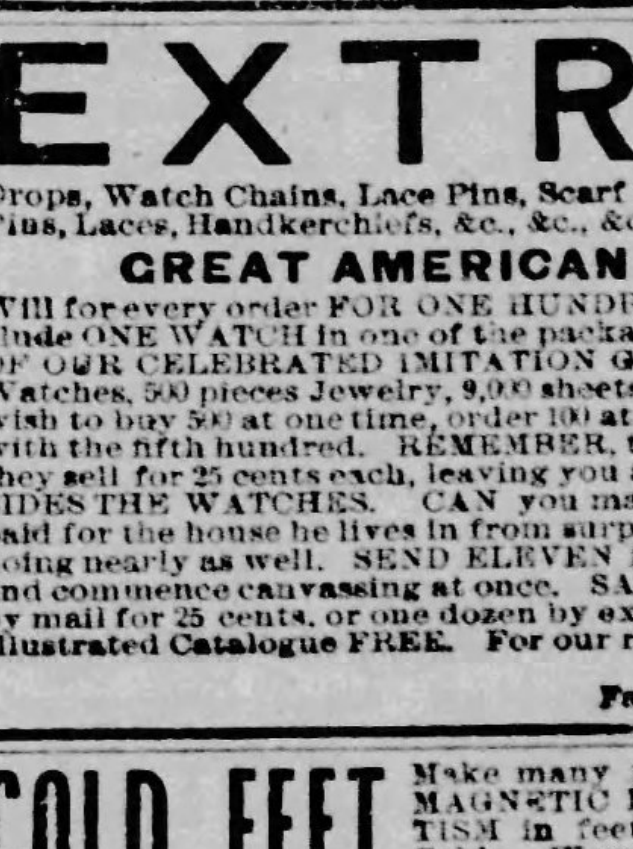
Poison.
Mercury and potash have made more cripples than war, pestilence and famine combined.
FOR LADIES.
I have been using for a month or two in my household, Swift's Specific (S. S. S.), the greater portion of it having been consumed by the female portion of my family, and with the happiest results. It acted like a charm on my wife, who had been in bad health for a long time, and for whom I have paid hundreds of dollars for doctors and medicines. It began to build her up from the first dose. Another female member of my family took it with equally satisfactory results. It is certainly the best tonic for delicate ladies that I have ever used, and I have used them all. I have no doubt that want of exercise, close confinement in poorly ventilated houses, sewer gas poison and malarial poison often produce sickness among our wives, daughters and sisters, and I believe Swift's Specific is the remedy for all this sort of blood poisoning.
F. L. JONES, J. P., Quintman, Ga.
Our treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to applicants.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

A natural, easy and successful system of healing without medicine. Unprecedented results from the new method of applying MAGNETISM.
The unparalleled success of the MAGNETIC SHIELDS is inspiring thousands with new life and grateful enthusiasm. Their healing, soothing, vitalizing power eradicates disease while it invigorates the entire constitution, giving a new lease of life and shedding sunshine in the darkness of dyspeptic despair. These goods will not disappoint the reasonable hopes of the suffering, but often astonish them with the unexpected power they silently wield through every debilitated nerve and the entire circulatory system. Acting differently upon each, and producing varied results according to the disease and constitutional idiosyncrasies in every case, THEY NEVER FAIL to benefit when worn, and continue to impart health until the CURE is perfected in all curable cases. They never injure the most delicate sufferer. There is scarcely a disease that they will not help, because they inspire the whole constitution, invigorate every nerve, magnetize and restore the polarity to every diseased blood corpuscle, and work deep and permanent reform in the behavior of all the rebellious molecules demoralized by disease. This is no fiction or exaggeration. Happy thousands gladly testify to the unqualified verity of all our claims for these unequalled goods. Every testimonial we publish is bona fide and we might multiply them by thousands and any investigator can see the originals by calling at our office. Be sure to get and read our new Book. It may save your life or that of some friend. Send for our new book—"PLAIN ROAD TO HEALTH." It tells the TRUTH.
Send one dollar to the Magnetic Shield Co., Room 6, Central Music Hall, Chicago, for a pair of our Magnetic Foot Batteries and see how they will warm your feet and keep them warm without fire. We deal in no shoddy or second rate goods. The best or none is our motto.
CHICAGO MAGNETIC SHIELD CO.,
No. 6, Central Music Hall, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Manufactory, 279 West Madison Street.



$65 Special Offer.
PATTERSON ORGAN.
Absolutely the Best Organ ever Offered for the Money.
WORTH $125. AS SOLD BY AGENTS.
(New Style 110.) Dimensions: Height, 70 in. Depth, 23 in. Length, 43 in. Weight boxed, 350 lbs. 5 Octaves, containing 4 sets of Reeds, viz.: One Diapason, of 2 Octaves, one Dulciana, of 3 Octaves, one Celeste, of 3 Octaves, and one Sub-Bass, of 1 Octave. 12 useful Stops as follows: Diapason, Dulciana, Celeste, Dulcet, Echo, Violina, Prin. Forte, Dia. Forte, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Treble and Bass Couplers, Improved Knee Swell, and Grand Organ Swell. The Octave-Coupler is made of tempered Steel, and cannot warp or get out of order. The case is of Walnut, veneered panels, Lamp Stands, Handles on the ends, and Rollers underneath for convenience of moving. The Bellows are made of the best rubber cloth. Our patent Stop action is of the latest design, and the tone unsurpassed for SWEETNESS, VOLUME, AND VARIETY. Each Organ will be accompanied by a WRITTEN WARRANTY OF SIX YEARS; and FIFTEEN DAYS' TEST TRIAL allowed at the home of the purchaser before payment is required, an unquestionable assurance of the confidence we have in their merits. Such an Organ is usually Catalogued by Dealers at from $250 to $300, and sold by them at from $125 to $150.
OUR FACTORY CASH PRICE with STOOL and BOOK, boxed and delivered on cars here $85
Order direct from this advertisement. Remit by draft, money-order or express (money refunded if organ is not satisfactory), or if you do not wish to send cash with order, send a letter of endorsement from some bank or respectable merchant, to the effect that you are responsible, and will pay for the Organ if found as represented, and we will promptly ship you one for examination. WE WANT ONE OF THESE BEAUTIFUL ORGANS INTRODUCED IN EVERY NEW LOCALITY, AS WHEN ONCE INTRODUCED OTHER SALES ARE SURE TO FOLLOW, HENCE THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL OFFER.
Special Offer. To those who will agree to show the Organ, and assist us in making sales in their locality, we will furnish a sample Organ, as above described, for $65 net cash. To secure this special price mention this paper. $65
Address or call upon the Manufacturer, JAMES T. PATTERSON, Bridgeport, Conn.

THE NEWSPAPER WAR—OUR BUSINESS PLATFORM.—A newspaper with 200,000 subscribers can get 1c. per line per 1,000 of circulation for its advertising space, or $5,000 per issue more than it costs to produce and mail the paper. With but 10,000 or 20,000 subscribers, its advertising revenue do not pay expenses. Only the papers with mammoth circulations make fortunes for their owners, derived from advertising space. For these and other reasons, we regard 100,000 subscribers as being of more financial benefit to a paper than the paper is to the subscribers. With 100,000 or 200,000 bona-fide subscribers, we make $100,000 or $200,000 a year clear profit from advertising, above cost of publishing. Without a large circulation, we would lose money. Therefore, to secure a very large circulation, and thus receive high rates and large profits from advertising space, the following only equitable plan of conducting business is adopted. Sample Copies Free.
A LIFE SUBSCRIPTION for ONE DOLLAR
With Life Loans of $100 or $500 at 4 per cent.
One-half the current receipts from subscriptions is devoted to a Subscribers' Loan Fund, divided among selected subscribers as often as $5,000 accumulates in said Fund. Every three months an extra series of Loans is made out of the reserved one-half of subscription receipts. Those to whom loans are made will receive the money through their express office on signing the following form of note. The note will be sent with the money, to be signed only when money is paid over—
$............ 188
............after date, for value received, I promise to pay to the order of THE CINCINNATI LEDGER the sum of............Dollars, with interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum after maturity, the said amount having been loaned me out of the Subscribers' Loan Fund of that paper. It is understood and agreed that no part of the principal of this note will be demanded or payable so long as the interest is paid yearly in advance.
No............ Due............
The Loan Fund is divided equally between $100 and $500 Loans. Apply for either loan, understanding that five $100 loans are made for each one of $500. All applications will be fairly considered, but no subscriber is obliged to accept a loan. When amount in Loan Fund is not sufficient to make loans to all applicants, those rejected will be considered at each subsequent division, and if any subscriber who fails to receive a loan is dissatisfied in consequence, his subscription will be paid back at any time. First year's interest deducted from amount of loan, and principal need never be paid so long as the interest is kept up.
This is better than any Lottery, Gift, or Premium Distribution,
as it is just and honest, secures without chance a Life Subscription to one of the largest and best family papers in America, and the use of from $100 to $500 for life by the subscribers whose names are selected, who can keep a low rate of interest paid. You help us and we will help you. Send money by new postal note, and address
THE LEDGER, 195 W. Fifth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.



CURE YOURSELF AT HOME WITHOUT MEDICINE,
By means of the most Beautiful and Powerful INSTRUMENTS of CURE ever invented, combining LIGHT, COLOR, STEAM AND ELECTRICITY SIMULTANEOUSLY.
Rejuvenating and vitalizing the weak, and curing Bad Blood, Consumption, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Tumors, Scrofula, Syphilis, Paralysis, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Female Complaints, Liver and Kidney Troubles, or any disease known to the human system. Send for free, illustrated, 24 page pamphlet, containing full particulars of our various instruments and appliances, also testimonials of merit and remarkable cures, from both Europe and America. Investigation of physicians solicited. Address,
AMERICAN HEALTH CO., 143 Cutter St., Cincinnati, O.
AGENTS WANTED to introduce our Instruments and Books. Exclusive territory free. A rare opportunity for agents to make money and do good to the suffering.

EXTRA THE OLD RELIABLE FIRM, J. BRIDE & CO., make the following unparalleled offer for Summer of 1883. In addition to 18 sheets fine Note Paper, 18 Envelopes, Pen Holder, Golden Pen, Black Lead Pencil, and the regular line of Jewelry, such as Breast Pins, Ear Drops, Watch Chains, Lace Pins, Scarf Pins, Cuff Buttons, Studs, Bosom Pins, Necklaces, Bracelets, Veil Pins, Laces, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., &c.; contained in our World renowned
GREAT AMERICAN BANNER STATIONERY PACKAGES,
Will for every order FOR ONE HUNDRED PACKAGES, accompanied by $11.00 in cash, guarantee to include ONE WATCH in one of the packages. WITH EVERY 500 PACKAGES you buy we will include SIX OF OUR CELEBRATED IMITATION GOLD WATCHES AND CHAINS, making in each 500 packages SIX Watches, 500 pieces Jewelry, 9,000 sheets Note Paper, and Envelopes, Pencils, &c., to match. If you do not wish to buy 500 at one time, order 100 at a time, and we will send the PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN with the fifth hundred. REMEMBER, the packages cost you only eleven cents each, by the hundred, and they sell for 25 cents each, leaving you a clear profit of FOURTEEN DOLLARS on every 100 packages BESIDES THE WATCHES. CAN you make money faster or easier in any other way? One of our agents paid for the house he lives in from surplus profits of six months' sale of these packages, and others are doing nearly as well. SEND ELEVEN DOLLARS by registered mail, money order or draft on New York, and commence canvassing at once. SAMPLE PACKAGE, with assorted Jewelry, will be sent post paid by mail for 25 cents, or one dozen by express for $2.00. RICH PREMIUMS on orders of $2.00 and upward. Illustrated Catalogue FREE. For our responsibility, we refer to publishers of this paper.
J. BRIDE & CO., P. O. Box 2773.
Factory and Salesroom, 254 & 256 Canal and 104 Elm Sts., New York.

COLD FEET Make many persons miserable during six months of the year. WILSONIA MAGNETIC INSOLES positively cure and prevent cold feet and RHEUMATISM in feet and ankles; quicken the circulation and prevent Coughs and Colds. Worn in ordinary shoes. Ladies say they are worth $10. Sent postpaid by mail for $1.00. Name size of shoe. Agents wanted.
WILSONIA MAGNETIC APPLIANCE CO.,
Box 92, Erie, Pa.

INVESTMENTS.

INVESTMENT.
Solid: 10 per cent. income; certain increase in value; steady increase of income. Honest investigation solicited. Address F. N. Colwell, Kearney, Buffalo County, Nebraska.

HENRY COLLEGE LOTTERY
$30,000 FOR $2.
4th Regular Monthly Drawing will take place in the Masonic Hall, Masonic Temple Building, in Louisville, Ky.,
THURSDAY, DEC. 27, 1883.
A Lawful Lottery and Fair Drawings, chartered by the Legislature of Ky. and twice declared legal by the highest Court in the State. Bond given to Henry County in the sum of $100,000 for the prompt payment of all prizes sold.
A Revolution in Single Number Drawings.
Every ticket holder is his own supervisor, can call out the number on his ticket and see the corresponding number on the tag placed in the wheel in his presence. These drawings will occur on the last Thursday of every month. Read the magnificent December Scheme:
1 Prize............$30,000 | 20 Prizes, $500 each $10,000
1 Prize............10,000 | 100 Prizes, 100 each 10,000
1 Prize............5,000 | 200 Prizes, 50 each 10,000
2 Prizes, $2,500 each, 5,000 | 500 Prizes, 20 each 10,000
5 Prizes, 1,000 each, 5,000 | 1000 Prizes, 10 each 10,000
9 Prizes, $300 each, Approximation Prizes... $ 2,700
9 Prizes, 200 each, " " ... 1,800
9 Prizes, 100 each, " " ... 900
1,857 Prizes............$110,400
Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1. 27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.
Remit money or Bank Draft in Letter, or send by Express. Don't send by Registered Letter or Post-office Order, until further notice. Orders of $5 and upward by Express, can be sent at our expense. Address all orders to J. J. DOUGLAS, Louisville, Ky.

BONDS. WITH FIVE DOLLARS
YOU CAN BUY A WHOLE
Imperial Austrian Vienna City GOVERNMENT BOND
Which bonds are issued and secured by the Government, and are redeemed
FOUR TIMES ANNUALLY,
Until each and every bond is redeemed with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond must draw a premium, as there are no blanks. The three highest premiums amount to
200,000 FLORINS, 20,000 FLORINS, 15,000 FLORINS.
And bonds not drawing one of the above premiums must be redeemed with at least 130 florins. The next redemption takes place on the
2d of January, 1884,
And every bond bought of us on or before the 2d of January, is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date. Out-of-town orders sent in REGISTERED LETTERS, and inclosing $5, will secure one of these bonds for the next drawing.
For orders, circulars or any other information address
INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.,
(Established in 1874.)
160 Fulton St., corner Broadway, New York City.
The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United States.
N. B.—In writing, please state that you saw this in the Toledo Weekly Blade.

VIGOROUS HEALTH FOR MEN
PROF. HARRIS' Pastille A Radical Cure FOR SPERMATORRHEA AND IMPOTENCY.
Tested for over 5 years by use in thousands of cases.
NERVOUS DEBILITY, organic weakness and decay, and numerous obscure diseases, baffling skillful physicians, result from youthful indiscretions, too free indulgence, and over brain work. Do not temporize while such enemies lurk in your system. Avoid being imposed on by pretentious claims of other remedies for these troubles. Get our free circular and trial package and learn important facts before taking treatment elsewhere. Take a remedy that has cured thousands, and does not interfere with attention to business or cause pain or inconvenience. Founded on scientific medical principles. Growing in favor and reputation. Direct application to the seat of disease makes its specific influence felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism are restored. The animating elements of life which have been wasted are given back. The patient becomes cheerful and gains strength rapidly.
Free TRIAL PACKAGE.
SEND ADDRESS HARRIS REMEDY CO., M'f'g Chemists, 306½ North 10th St., St. Louis, Mo.
One Month's Treatment, $3; 2 months, $5; 3 months, $7.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—
In Every Township in the United States,
One Young Man to Earn an Overcoat in Two Days.
One Lady to Earn a New Dress in Two Days.
We have a business proposition to make to one person in every Township in the country, by which $25 can be earned in a few days, with very little trouble. This is no sham, is attended with no risk, and involves nothing that any gentleman and lady cannot consistently do.
For full particulars address BLADE CO., Toledo, O., and they will be sent by return mail. First come first served. Only one person can secure this in a Township. It costs nothing to get the particulars.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms & $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me.

$65 A MONTH & board for 3 live Young Men or Ladies, in each County. Address W. P. ZIEGLER & Co., Philadelphia.

$250 A MONTH. Ag'ts wanted. 90 best selling articles in the world. 1 sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED. Fastest selling books. Largest profits to canvassers. Circulars free. COBURN & NEWMAN, Publishing Co., Chicago.

EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME.
$3.00 per day and income. Can use 50 good men. Address, with stamp, F. N. COLWELL, Kearney, Buffalo Co., Nebraska.

AGENTS WANTED for 2,000 Papers and Magazines. Big Pay. Send for Price List and terms to National Newspaper Agency, Quincy, Mich.

WANTED—Agents for the beautiful book, "Mother Home and Heaven." The work of best authors. A choice volume elegantly illus. Worth its weight in gold for home. R. C. Treat, 199 Clark st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—Male and Female—For Spence's Blue Book, a most fascinating and saleable novelty. Every family needs from one to a dozen. Immense profits, exclusive territory, sample mailed for 25c. in postage stamps. Address J. H. CLARSON, P. O. Box 2,296, Philadelphia, Pa.

WORDS THAT BURN; OR TRUTH AND LIFE. ESTANG Send for cir. at once. J. H. CHAMBERS Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Atlanta, Ga.

$1000 Every 100 Days Positively sure to Agents everywhere selling our New SILVER MOULD WHITE WIRE CLOTHES-LINE. Warranted. Pleases at sight. Cheap. Sells readily at every house. Agents clearing $10 per day. Farmers make $900 to $1200 during Winter. Handsome samples free. Address, GIRARD WIRE MILLS, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Agents to sell teas, coffees, spices and grocers' sundries by sample, to families. We don't pay salary, but sell first-class goods at low prices and on liberal terms to good men. Satisfaction given or money refunded. Home business; exclusive agency; good profit; no risk. Write for our new 16 page circular, with testimonials from old agents. Mention this paper. San Fran. Tea Co., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell the best Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit a pair of stockings with HEEL and TOE Complete in 20 minutes. It will also knit a great variety of fancy work for which there is always a ready market. Send for circular and terms to the Twombly Knitting Machine Co., 163 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

Wide Awake Agents Wanted Everywhere for NOTED WOMEN by James Parton, the greatest biographer of the age. An elegant volume of 630 pages. 24 full-page illustrations. Price only $2.50. Describes 50 characters. A book for every woman. Extra terms to Western Agents. PHŒNIX PUB. CO., Hartford, Conn.

AGENTS make over ONE hundred per cent. profit selling the Reflecting Safety Lamp which can be sold in every family. Gives more light than three ordinary lamps. Sample Lamp sent for fifty cents in stamps. We have other household articles. Send for circulars. FORSEE & McMAKIN, Cincinnati, O.

PATENTS.

PATENTS—A. G. HEYLMUN, Counsellor-at-Law, and Solicitor of Patents, 929 F street Washington, D. C. Correspondence solicited. No charge for Preliminary Examinations. Terms and references given on application.

PATENTS. F. A. LEHMANN, Solicitor of Patents, Washington, D. C. Send for Circular.

PENSIONS.

FOR PENSION Write T. W. Tallmadge WASHINGTON, D. C. 21 years experience as Pension Attorney. Recommended by Senator John Sherman and other Prosecutes all claims against the Government.

OUR ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL.—A full and complete history of the Poland-China Hog; sent free on application. Stock of all ages and conditions for sale. Address J. & C. STRAWN, Newark, O.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sedgwick Steel Wire Fence
Is the only general purpose Wire Fence in use, being a Strong Net-Work Without Barbs. It will turn dogs, pigs, sheep, and poultry, as well as the most vicious stock, without injury to either fence or stock. It is just the fence for farms, gardens, stock ranges and railroads, and very neat for lawns, parks, school lots and cemeteries. Covered with rust-proof paint (or galvanized) it will last a life-time. It is Superior to Boards or Barbed Wire in every respect. We ask for it a fair trial, knowing it will wear itself into favor. The Sedgwick Gates, made of wrought-iron pipe and steel wire, defy all competition in neatness, strength and durability. We also make the best and cheapest All Iron Automatic or Self-Opening Gate, also Cheapest and Neatest All Iron Fence. Best Wire Stretcher and Post Auger. Also manufacture Russell's excellent Wind Engines for pumping water, or geared engines for grinding and other light work. For prices and particulars ask hardware dealers, or address, mentioning paper,
SEDGWICK BROS. M'f'rs, Richmond, Ind.

VOL. XX. 1884. DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE ILLUSTRATED WITH Original Steel Engravings, Photogravures & Oil Pictures. Send twenty cents for one copy, and you will certainly subscribe Two Dollars for a year and get ten times its value. W. Jennings Demorest, Publisher, 17 East 14th St., New York. $2 THE BEST. SOLD BY ALL NEWSDEALERS AND POSTMASTERS.

DRAIN TILE MACHINES, By CHANDLER & TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

BRAIN & NERVE SPECIFIC
Dr. J. Frost's Treatment, for Debility and Weakened Vitality, or any result of Abuse, Excesses, or Loss of Power in either sex, by which the Brain and Nerves are prostrated. Six boxes guaranteed to cure any case. 25 years experience proves it. Price, One Dollar a box, or six for Five Dollars. Send 25 cts. for trial box. Address
DR. J. FROST, Room 19, Kentucky Block, Chicago, Ill.
Over 15 Thousand Positively Cured.

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST. WILSON'S LIGHTNING SEWER!
Two thousand stitches a minute. The only absolutely first-class Sewing Machine in the world. Sent on trial. Warranted 5 years. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Circulars. Agents Wanted. THE WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO., Chicago or New York.

ART WORKERS.
THE ART INTERCHANGE, a fortnightly 16-page illustrated journal of all Art Work, Brass Hammering, Painting, Embroidery, Carving, Modelling. For 1884 EXTRA FULL-PAGE STUDIES IN COLOR, MONTHLY; also regular full-sized double sheet working design supplements. Questions promptly answered in the paper and suggestions given without charge. Established 1878. The only art paper giving colored supplements. $3.00 a year; six and three months subscriptions received. Send 8c. in stamps for sample copy and catalogue of illustrated special handbooks on all branches of Art Work. Mention this paper. WM. WHITLOCK, 140 Nassau St., N. Y.

Ladies DO YOUR OWN STAMPING for EMBROIDERY, with our STAMPING PATTERNS for Kensington, Arasene, Outline, Braid Work, &c. Easily transferred to any fabric or material and can be used a hundred times over. 40 full sized working Patterns including Flowers, Corners, Borders, Scallops, Braid Strips, outline figures, and your own initial letters for handkerchiefs, hat bands, &c., with Powder, Pad and directions for working, all for 60 cents, postpaid. Book of 100 designs for Embroidery, Braiding &c. 25c. Our Book, "Manual of Needlework," is a complete instructor in Kensington, Arasene and all other branches of Embroidery, Knitting, Tatting, Crocheting, Lace Making &c. 35 cents; Four for $1.00. All the above for $1.00. Patten Pub. Co. 47 Barclay Street, New York.

THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS has a Pad different from all others, is cup shape, with Self-Adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body while the ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person does with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.

FITS RADICALLY CURED New and scientific treatment for Epilepsy, Fits and Nervous Diseases. Certain and speedy cure. Two preparations employed, one for day and one for night use. Trial Bottles sent free, also Treatise which exposes QUACKS of this city who advertise FITS CURED. Free. Consultation with Physicians gratis. Send P. O. and Express address to EPILEPTIC REMEDY CO., 47 Broad St., New York.

Matrimonial Globe! The spiciest paper published. Now in its third year. Each number contains over 100 advertisements of ladies and gents wanting correspondents. Sample copy securely wrapped in plain wrapper, 10 cts. silver. Address THE GLOBE, 240 Twenty-fifth St., Chicago, Ill.

JEWELRY WILLIAMS, 122 Halsted St., Chicago. Is the best place to secure bargains in all kinds of jewelry, and the firm has constantly on hand the finest assortment of diamonds, earrings, crosses, studs, rings, pinks, pearl, catseyes and all kinds of precious stones and silverware, 25 per cent. lower than any other house. Solid coin-silver Elgin watch, $8.50; dust-proof Elgin stem winding watch, $12; solid gold Elgin watch, $20; nickel stem-winding watch, $5, warranted. Sent free by mail, an elegant illustrated catalogue of the best make of gold and silver Elgin and Waltham watches, and latest style of jewelry, with prices attached.

6 Cts. PER COPY! SHEET MUSIC Full Size (11 x 14) best paper, sold everywhere at 30c. to $1 each, sold by us at only 6c. per copy for any piece on list, largest list to select from. Send 6c (stamps) for Sample Copy. Catalogue sent free. W. C. GREEN, 55 WASHINGTON ST., Chicago, Ill.

HOW TO WIN AT CARDS, DICE, &c. A SURE THING! Sent Free to Anyone.—I manufacture and keep constantly on hand every article used by the sporting fraternity to WIN with in games of chance. Send for my mammoth circular. Address, WM. SUYDAM, 65 and 67 Nassau Street, New York City.

LOVE COURTSHIP and MARRIAGE. Wonderful secrets, revelations and discoveries for married or single, securing health, wealth and happiness to all. This handsome book of 128 pages mailed for 10c. by The Union Publishing Co., Newark, N. J.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. Dr. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

CARDS.

50 Imp. Elegant Genuine Chromo Cards, gold, silver &c., name in new type, 10c. Snow & Co., Meriden, Ct.

50 New Chromos, no 2 alike, name on, 10c. 13 pk. $1 Prizes given. E. D. Gilbert, P. M., Higganum, Ct.

50 choice verse, bird, motto, landscape & seaview chromo cds, name on, 10c. Crown Ptg. Co. Northford, Ct.

50 New Chromo Cards for 1884, name on, 10c. or 40 all gold and silver, 10c. J. B. Husted, Nassau, N. Y.

FREE! Secure a splendid present by sending 30c for 3 p'ks of Chromo C'ds, new and imported designs or 50 for 10c. E. H. Pardee, New Haven, Ct.

50 Superior Chromo Cards, new designs, gold, silver, &c., name in script type, 10c. Fay & Co., Yalesville, Conn.

CARDS—Send Six cents for my new set of Imported Cards and new Illustrated Price List. C. TOELLNER, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUR NAME on 40 new Gold & Satin-finished Chromos, 10c. 25 Slipper Cards, 10c., or 50 Reward of Merit Cds, 10c. 6 pks of either with a fine finger ring, 50c. Agts bk, 25c. Franklin Prtg Co., New Haven, Ct.

50 elegant Chromo Cards, new designs. Best pack ever produced. Always please. Try them. Name on, 10c. Ætna Printing Co., Northford, Ct.

50 Beautiful Chromos with name, 10 cents. FREE Present with each pack. New Premiums for Agents. Try us. Tuttle Bros., North Haven, Ct.

GIVEN AWAY! "THE DUDE," a new imported set of cards, and 48-page picture-book for three 2c stamps. Presented to introduce other goods. Worth Bros, 726 Sixth st., New York.

50 Satin Enamel Chromo Cards, 10c. Latest imported designs. 11 packs & this elegant Ring or a beautiful imported Silk Handkerchief for $1. Illus'd in with large sample book, 25c. F. W. Austin, New Haven, Ct.

40 Large size, all Gold and Silver Motto Cards, with your name 10c. 6 packs and this Beautiful Rolled Gold Seal Ring for only 50 cts. Agent's Album, 25 cts. We warrant our Cards to be the Best Ever Sold. ALLING BROTHERS, Northford, Conn.

80 CARDS BEST QUALITY. New designs in Satin and Gold finish, with name, 10 cts. We offer $100 for a pack of cards any nicer work, or prettier styles. Samples free. Eagle Card Works, New Haven, Ct.

60 Lovely Cards Choice chromos, your name in pretty type, post-paid 10c. 5 fine gold edge cards 10c. Hidden name cards 12 for 10c. 500 other styles. Big pay to agents. Send 6c for terms and samples to canvass with. Holly Card W'ks, Merid'n, Ct. New style fruit or pocket knife, or a nice ring, free with a 50c. order.

Print Your Own Cards Labels &c. with our $3 Printing Press. Larger sizes for circulars, &c., $8 to $75. For young or old, business or pleasure. Everything easy; printed directions. Send 2 stamps for Catalogue of Presses, Type, Cards, &c., &c., to the factory. KELSEY & CO., Meriden, Conn.

YOUR NAME printed on 50 Cards ALL NEW designs of Gold Floral, Remembrance, Sentiment, Hand Floral, etc., with Love, Friendship, and Holiday Mottoes, 10c. 7 pks. and Ring 50c. Elegant Ring, 10c., 12 pks. & Ring, $1. 12 NEW "CONCEALED NAME" Cards (name concealed with hand holding flowers), with mottoes, 20c. 7 pks. for $1. Agents' complete outfit, 25c. Over 700 new designs added this season. Blank Cards at wholesale prices. NORTHFORD CARD CO., Northford, Conn.

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubs.

D. R. LOCKE, Editor.
JOHN McELROY, Associate Editor.

TOLEDO, THURSDAY, December 6, 1883.

☞ ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT TOLEDO AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

THE TOLEDO BLADE.

CHEAPEST PAPER IN THE WORLD. LARGEST AND BEST WEEKLY PUBLISHED.

TERMS—Postage Paid.

Single copy, one year, $1,00, six months, 60 cents, three months, 30 cents. Clubs of 11, one year, $10—our best terms to agents for club of any size, EVERY ELEVENTH COPY FREE, or the agent may retain 10 per cent. commission in cash.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, post-paid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,

THE BLADE,
TOLEDO, O.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FIRST PAGE.
Columns 1—Poetry.
" 1-2-3-4—Nasby in Exile.
" 5-6—Baby Sylvester.
" 7-8—A Story of an Old Clock.
SECOND PAGE.
Columns 1-2—Pioneer Life Sketches.
" 2—Humor.
" 3-4-5—Camp Fire.
" 6—Nasby's Letter.
" 7-8—Selected Miscellany.
THIRD PAGE.
Columns 1-2-3—Answers to Correspondents.
" 4-5-6-7-8—Advertisements.
FOURTH PAGE.
Column 1—Editorial Paragraphs.
" 2—Review of the Week.
" 3-4-5—Editorial on Leading Topics.
" 6—Current Events.
" 7-8—President's Message (continued.)
FIFTH PAGE.
Columns 1-2-3-4—The President's Message.
" 5-6-7-8—Advertisements.
SIXTH PAGE.
Columns 1-2-3-4-5—The Household.
" 6-7-8—The Young Folks.
SEVENTH PAGE.
Columns 1-2—Advertisements.
" 3—The Sunday School.
" 4-5-6-7—News of the Week.
" 8—Facts and Figures.
EIGHTH PAGE.
Columns 1-2-3-4—News of the Week (continued.)
" 5-6-7-8—The Markets—Advertisements

Circulation Last Week, 115,000.

DOES PROHIBITION PROHIBIT?

This question, so far as the experience of Maine and Vermont goes, will be answered in the BLADE, commencing with the issue of Dec. 13. Mr. Locke is now in those States making a very thorough investigation. There will be 4 articles on the subject in the 4 consecutive numbers, which will be sent to any address on receipt of 10 cents. It will be well to give these 4 numbers a very wide circulation. It is the one question of the hour, and information, correct information, is what the people want. Mr. L. will visit the commercial, manufacturing and agricultural sections of the States, and will make a thorough investigation in each.

"NASBY IN THE SOUTH."

Mr. LOCKE's letters from the South will be commenced about the last week in December. They will be fair and truthful, and whatever is in the Southern States, will be set down faithfully, truly and without prejudice or bias.

Very thorough investigation of soil, advantages and facilities will be made, and whatever is good and whatever is not good, will be written. It is hoped that they will be lively enough to make them pleasant as well as profitable reading.

The reading people of the Northern States know more of Germany and France than they do of this section of their own country, and these letters are intended to impart some idea of what we have this side of the water. Travels at home may be made more useful and quite as entertaining as travels abroad. There is, at all events, more that we as a people have a direct interest in.

WARNING—BOGUS AGENTS FOR THE BLADE—TAKE NOTICE.

As we have repeated many times, we have no traveling agents for the BLADE. Iowa is being traversed by a man described as "thick-set, smooth-faced, about 45 or 50 years of age," who represents himself as an agent for the BLADE, and has collected a great deal of money in large and small amounts, all of which he pocketed. He has been operating lately in the vicinity of Lake Mills, Polk City, and Dexter Stuart. Now, once for all:—

☞ *Pay no money to any one whom you do not know, for the* BLADE.

Remit your money yourself, by postal note, money order, or draft, currency in registered letters.

☞ *We have no general traveling agents.*

Once more:—

Pay no money to any strangers representing themselves to be agents for the BLADE.

We will pay liberally for the arrest of this swindler. We have heard from him at points on the Chicago, Rock-Island & Pacific road.

☞ *Pay no money for the* BLADE *to strangers. Our club agents are all local, and known to the people whom they approach.*

NOTICE.

The space occupied by the President's Message, disturbs our usual arrangement of matter, crowding out some and forcing some into unaccustomed places. Thus the "Nasby Letter" will be found on the second page.

THE New York *Sun* is very sorry that CARLISLE is the man, but hopes that good may come of it. The *Sun* does not let its blatant Democracy blind it to what is best for the party.

THE Philadelphia *Call* learns that TILDEN's mansion, when he is at home is closely guarded by armed men. It thinks this is due to a rumor of a plot to steal the remains.

MR. GIFFEN, an eminent English statistician, has proved that the condition of the English workmen and the poor there generally, is constantly improving, being much better now than it was in the last generation.

THE Solid South is doing very well for a start. In addition to the Speaker it has a Rebel Brigadier for the Clerk, and one of JOHN MORGAN's Captains for Doorkeeper. The North gets the Sergeant-at-Arms.

EVERY one who wants a first-class family paper, one which maintains more features of use and entertainment than any paper published, should subscribe for the Weekly BLADE, the largest and best paper in the world for $1 a year, or 30 cents for three months.

CARLISLE will be asked to be "magnanimous" and appoint RANDALL Chairman of the important Committee on Appropriations. MORRISON, of Illinois, will likely be Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and S. S. Cox of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE Speakership contest closed on Saturday evening when the caucus gave JOHN G. CARLISLE 104 votes to 52 for RANDALL, and 31 for Cox. The choice was made unanimous, and confirmed by a formal election when the House was organized. There was much feeling against ex-Speaker KEIFER's receiving the customary complimentary vote for re-election. Quite a spirited correspondence took place between WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, of New Jersey, and Gen. KEIFER, in which the former urged the latter to promote harmony in the Republican party by refusing to allow his name to go before the caucus. Gen. KEIFER replied, making a strong defense of his course as Speaker, and declining to withdraw. The Republican caucus was attended by 59—or just half of the Republican members. Of these 44 voted for KEIFER, and 15 against him.

THE Democrats finished up their organization of the House by electing JOHN P. LEEDOM—formerly Representative from Ohio—Sergeant-at Arms; JOHN B. CLARKE, formerly a Representative from Missouri and previously a Rebel Brigadier, Clerk; J. G. WINTERSMITH, of Kentucky, formerly a Captain under JOHN MORGAN, Doorkeeper, and Rev. JOHN S. LINDSAY, of Georgetown, Chaplain.

CONGRESS assembled on Monday, and spent that day and Tuesday in organizing and reading the President's message.

FURTHER tidings only confirm the first intelligence of the complete defeat of the Egyptian army. It is supposed that its leader was killed. Khartoum is to be abandoned. It is said that the Porte of Turkey intends to ask the European Powers to support it in its demand for permission to send troops to the Soudan to suppress the insurrection.

THE Conference of Delegates of the Australian. Legislature now in session will consider the annexation of several of the South Sea Islands to Australia, and also discuss the question of Australian federation.

THE German Crown Prince has won popularity in Spain by his pleasant manners which will be likely to make the two countries more friendly in the future.

AT Newry, Ireland, an attack upon Protestants was made last Sunday by a mob and the military was called out to suppress the disturbance.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The annual message of the President of the United States to Congress is as near a Thanksgiving Proclamation as a dignified and gravely-written document could well be. It is quite certain that never in the history of this country, nor of any other in the world, has its chief officer been able to say with truth as many gratifying things about its condition as Pres. ARTHUR's message contains. Everything is in a prosperous state or can be made so with very little trouble. Crops are abundant, and money and work are plentiful. Our relations with foreign nations are unclouded by anything more serious than the German exclusion of our hog products, and the perennial boorishness of the Spanish authorities. We have nearly 400 millions of income, with 265 millions of expenditure. We have provided generously for every just duty and obligation, and yet have more money in the Treasury than we know what to do with. To avoid piling up more money, or extinguishing our debt too rapidly, we will have to cut down taxes, which are already so light that nobody feels them, and nobody cares to have them reduced. Equally prosperous are our affairs in other departments.

The President's recommendations are all practical, business-like, and will commend themselves to the popular good sense. He wants the Navy enlarged, the sea-coast put in condition for defense, civil service reform carried out, etc.

The most pregnant recommendation is that the President be given power to make retaliation for discriminations against our commerce. This is what the BLADE has urged from the first. Congress should lose no time in passing laws which will meet such measures as the German edict with such retaliation as will be efficient in securing their repeal.

The message is well-written. Its tone and grammatical finish leave nothing to be desired. It is an improvement on his preceding messages, and is a creditable state paper.

THE best paying office in Kentucky is the Clerk of the Court of Appeals. Two years ago the Democrats put up for this place "Capt." THOMAS HENRY, who had a record in the Rebel army that endeared him to their hearts. He was a notorious debauchee, and after he was nominated he conducted one of the most stupendous and brilliant "touts" through the City of Louisville that that Paradise of hard-drinking ever knew. The affair created a great scandal at the time, but did not prevent him being elected by an overwhelming majority for a term of nine years. He has continued and emphasized his bad habits until the Judges of the Court have become disgusted, and a movement is on foot to allow him $150 a month upon which to drink himself to death, while the duties of the office and the rest of the salary is turned over to his Deputies. Capt. HENRY was always distinguished by earnestness for Reform, and his firm belief that the "Republican Party Must Go."

THE poor, persecuted dude is crushed again. It has been the habit of the Baltimore slims to pay 50 cents for admission to the Academy of Music, and then crowd back to the stairway leading on to the stage, sitting down on the brass-cornered steps, and crowding the passage, to the great annoyance of everybody. The manager acted on the suggestion of an electrician, and hitched a powerful battery to the stairs. Thanksgiving night they were crowded as usual, when he sent through a current powerful enough to scalp the young men, if the scalp-bearing part of them had received it. They jumped up with a simultaneousness and energy surprising in such languid idiots. They didn't "just catch on to the racket, eyether, my deah fel lah, y' know," the first time, but sat down again, after scrutinizing the steps through their eye-glasses. They tumbled, however, when a second, and still more venomous shock thrilled their young systems, and they filed away, sadder and sorer than they had ever been in their callow lives.

THE SUPREME CURSE.

There is not a physician who knows anything but who will say that the use of intoxicants is the one great evil that is undermining the health of the American people, the one that is doing more to make his profession necessary than all others combined. There is not one who will not say that 80 per cent. of the diseases that afflict the American people result directly from the use of stimulants, beer disputing precedence, as a destroyer, with whiskey. Any intelligent physician will tell you that stimulants not only scourges the present generation with disease, but that their long and cruel fingers reach into the future and blight the generations to come. Drunken parents may not hope for healthy offspring, either in mind or body. There is a blight in it which is as far reaching as time, and as inexorable as fate.

Any business man will tell you that no young man addicted to stimulants is to be trusted for a moment. The first inquiry made of an applicant for a position, responsible or otherwise, is, "Does he drink?" No man known to be the victim of alcoholization finds any place of responsibility. The best places are monopolized by the sober men, the drinking men invariably taking the lowest, where there is the least responsibility, and where the rewards are correspondingly less. The young man who trifles with whisky lessens his capital 50 per cent., because he lessens the confidence of the employing class in his capacity and reliability. Young men with too much color in their faces and with the bleary eyes, unhealthy flush, and nervous fingers that rum imposes upon its votaries, are not those behind bank counters and at responsible desks in railroad offices. If they are there they are carefully watched, for there is no absolute trust to be given any man who drinks.

There is not a wife in the country who does not dread rum as she does the devil, for she knows too well that no man can be a good husband or father who touches or handles the stuff, and that rum is another name for beggary, rags, brutality and misery in every form.

There is not a father in the country who would not sooner see his soon in his coffin than to see him a drunkard, and he would sooner see his daughter dead than married to one.

There is not a rum-seller in the country who will employ a man who drinks what he sells to others, and not one of them desires his son to be exposed to the danger of handling it.

Every man who takes an interest in public affairs knows that the whiskey vote has no conscience, and no intelligent concern for matter in which the public are interested. It is a vote controlled by the whiskey mills for its own profit, and is as much a matter of barter and sale as beef or wheat. The drunkard votes for whiskey, and the man who furnishes the whiskey makes his profit out of the sale of the vote. The whiskey vote controls the Cities of New York and Chicago, and the same may be said of all the Cities, and was the foundation-stone of the towering edifice of fraud, corruption, thievery and robbery built by TWEED and his associates.

To establish a gin-mill or a beer shop anywhere is to plant a pest in the neighborhood; to establish one of these vice vomiting concerns is to commission and equip a recruiting sergeant for the devil; to establish one anywhere is to invite into that place one whose profit it is to debauch your sons and ruin your husbands and fathers, and whose activity in the direction of ruin is measured by his love of the dollar.

Admitted by everybody to be a curse that has nothing whatever of good in it, admitted to be a blight to everybody and everything connected with it, no matter how remotely, a blight alike to the handler and user—admitted to be sum of all evils; admitted to be destructive to the individual and corrupting to the State, a curse without a redeeming quality, an evil which has not a shadow of good to offset it, this curse proposes to take charge of the country, State, municipal and National.

To protect those interested, the liquor interest demands that it shall be unmolested in its work, and not only that, but that it shall be recognized by law. To this end it has served notice upon parties that it must dictate their platforms, and upon aspirants for political positions that they must first bow their heads to its power. As the Austrian tyrant put his cap upon a pole and required the Swiss to bow before it, so the brewers and distillers have set up a beer-keg and whisky-barrel, and require all who want political favors to do their obeisance.

They have power—there is no questioning that. The Republican party in Ohio refused to render the homage and the brewers defeated it. In New York the head of the Democratic ticket was not to their liking and he died the death, and the leader of the malt-and-hops party boasted after the election that they did the work for him. "We had nothing in particular against MAYNARD," was his exultant words, "nor could he as Secretary of State do us any hurt, but he was a Temperance man, and we wanted to show the Democracy that they could not elect one of that way of thinking."

Are the voters of the United States ready to submit to this dictation from these fellows? Are they willing to permit a trade that is undermining the men of the country, very surely and not slowly, to control them at the polls? Are they willing to permit this giant evil to march on, unchecked and unchallenged? We think not. There is too much manhood in the American people for that.

Pulverize the Rum Power.

FANCY WORK AND HOUSE DECORATION.

This week will be issued the pamphlet with the above title, by Miss BOUTON, the Household Editor of the BLADE. It will contain descriptions of various articles, many of them new and beautiful, with a list of prices of materials used. Coming as it does, before the holidays, it will be found peculiarly acceptable, although exceedingly convenient at all times. Every woman who loves fancy work cannot fail to be delighted with its contents. The knitting patterns are the prettiest that can be found. Beside the articles suitable for gifts, many invaluable hints are given for household decoration. The BLADE HOUSEHOLD is sufficiently familiar with Miss BOUTON's success in providing for woman's wants and needs, to be sure that his work will be no disappointment.

Send 25 cents in silver or postal note to Miss EMILY S. BOUTON, Toledo BLADE, Toledo, Ohio, and receive pamphlet post free.

SHALL WE HAVE A RELIGIOUS WAR?

Monsignor CAPEL may be possessed of the marvelous social tact claimed for him. He may be an embodiment of all the winning graces required to bring over to the fold of the Church the wealthy and titled among European Protestants. But however this may be he is certainly destitute of that quality of common sense required for dealing with the mass of our people. At least such is the impression produced by the interviews with him that have appeared in the New York papers. In one of these he said:

> The result is, that there is going to be a fight. There are a good many Catholics in this country—8,000,000, somebody says. Your public school system is inadequate for them, and they are going to leave it. Suppose that the church sends out an authoritative command to the Catholics to start schools in every parish and support them and send all Catholic children to them. It can be done by the *utterance of a word, sharp as the click of a trigger.* That command will be obeyed. New schools will spring up everywhere. What will be the result of that? *A fight!* Do you suppose some millions of people are going to pay taxes twice over—once for their own schools and again for Protestant schools, from which they get no benefit? If it isn't a downright fight it will be at least the *warlike condition*—a million or two of voting, taxpaying citizens hostile to the Government.
>
> Not Protestant schools, you say? O, I know the public schools are not professedly Protestant schools, though they have the Protestant Bible read in them. But it isn't the Protestantism so much that we object to; it is the secularization. Your early statutes recognize God's authority plainly enough, but now the whole Nation is losing even its Protestantism. It is being given over to rank infidelity and atheism. Our chief objection to your schools is, that they teach no religion. Thousands of them employ Catholic teachers, and incongruously compel them to read the Protestant Bible. We hold that less than one-half of all school instruction should be mental education. The great bulk should be the teaching of morals and manners.

This comes as near rank idiocy as any utterance of an intelligent man can well be. In no country in the world are the Catholics in a worse position to invite a conflict with their fellow-citizens than in the United States. It is also true that in no country are they less disposed to enter into such a conflict than here. Religious animosity has almost wholly disappeared from our press, our politics, and the speech and actions of our every day life. The man who attempts to revive it—and especially who would place so weak a minority as the American Catholics are i an attitude of hostility to their powerful neighbors—is a malignant idiot.

If M'g'r. CAPEL had taken the trouble of an hour's examination of the history of the Know-Nothing movement, he would perhaps realize the criminal folly of such utterances by a man so high in the Church's councils.

Still farther, all his premises and conclusions are false. So far from there being 8,000,000 Catholics in the United States, there is certainly not to exceed one-third of that number. His figures would make one person in every six or seven a devotee to the Roman Church. This does not begin to be true of the great Cities even, where the Catholics are strongest, while in the country they are not one in 100.

The gentleman makes another serious mistake. There is nothing that the mass of Catholics are so weary of as their sectarian schools. The superiority of the public schools is so evident that it galls the Catholic parents continually to see their children deprived of the advantages of public instruction, and hampered at their entrance into life with the unsound and insufficient education imparted by the poorly-trained and poorly-paid teachers employed by the priests. The Europeans who have immigrated hither value quite as highly as our native-born—perhaps more so—the advantages this country offers in starting every boy and girl in the race of life on an equality. This can not be with the defective education acquired in a parochial school, and the fact stares them in the face continually.

It requires all the arts and power of the priesthood to make them submit to this; it requires all the terrorizing of their wives by excommunications, direct curses, exclusion from the "holy ground" of burial, etc., to keep them from sending their children to the public schools.

M'g'r CAPEL will find the Catholics much more ready to fight against this nightmare of priestly supremacy than to take up arms against their peaceable neighbors.

SPEAKER CARLISLE.

The Democratic capacity for blundering has again been illustrated in the selection of Mr. JOHN G. CARLISLE as Speaker. Not that Mr. CARLISLE is in himself as objectionable as the average men whom the Democrats, in their seasons of power, insult the intelligence and decency of the people by putting into office. He is a man of high character and fine abilities—the superior in those respects of any Speaker the Democrats have had in the last 30 years.

But his selection means the definite committal of the party to a radical Free Trade policy, and it is a revival of the odious Solid South idea. Both these were made so prominent during the canvass that the nomination can mean nothing else. He was supported almost unanimously by the Southern members, because he was a Southerner. Of his 106 votes 72 came from the old slave-holding States, in which RANDALL received but 18. The remaining 34 votes for CARLISLE, which came from north of Mason & Dixon's line, were cast for him by men who preferred his radical Free Tradeism to RANDALL's conservative "Tariff Reform."

This opens a dance for the Democracy in the Forty-eighth Congress, in which they will go through every step and pace of the old follies which disgusted the people with them.

With Free Trade and the Solid South joining hands, as of old, in a crusade against the rest of the country, there will be a rapid course to the party's disgrace and defeat.

OUR ART OFFER.

There never was so great an opportunity for house adornment as that of the BLADE and the splendid steel engraving of the Pilgrim's Progress for $2. The BLADE is the cheapest paper in the world, size and quality considered, and the plate has never sold for less than $10, and cannot be bought for less to-day. There never was such an opportunity, and never will be again. Adorn your houses, and furnish your minds while you can do it cheaply. Read the description of the plate in this week's BLADE.

ILLUSTRATED BIBLE BIOGRAPHY.

But a few copies of Bible Biography left. Those of our readers who have not secured a copy, should do so at once. It is an elegant book for a Christmas gift. A $3.00 book post-paid by mail for $1.25. See description on Eighth page this issue.

ALE AND BEER.

One does not have to be very old to remember when such a thing as lager-beer was practically unknown in this country. The only fermented intoxicant with which our people were acquainted was ale, which was kept at all bars, and drunk sparingly by a number of persons. Probably the general belief that it was a healthy beverage tended greatly to restrict its use. It is not usually a recommendation to drinkers to be told that their tipple is beneficial upon them. To know that it will sting like an adder and bite like a serpent, gives a fascination that harmless liquids do not possess. In truth, ale does not differ essentially from lager-beer. Both are made nearly the same way and from about the same ingredients. Ale is likely to be less hurtful upon the system, for the reason that it is made in smaller quantities and with more care, and is fully ripened before placed on sale. The ripening is even more important with fermented than with distilled liquors. The principal constituent in fermented liquors is starch, undergoing a chemical change first into sugar and then into alcohol. It is very liable during these changes, to take a wrong turn and become rotten. Indeed in every brewing, no matter how skillfully made, there is a certain portion of the starch that has rotted, and another portion which is still fermenting, being midway between starch and sugar, or between sugar and alcohol, or between starch and rottenness. The advantages of old beer and ale are that these processes are completed in the vat, and not in the stomach of the drinker.

There are few things so pernicious to health as the consumption of quantities of fresh, unripened beer, which disturbs all the functions with its violent fermentation, and loads the blood with particles of rotten starch. Nothing so quickly degrades and demoralizes the bodily tone as habitual beer-drinking. The habitual whisky-drinker—when the drinking is not excessive—is, according to the universal testimony of physicians, a much healthier man than the habitual beer-drinker. Every doctor bears testimony that he dislikes above all things, a beer-drinker for a patient. It is always the case that the blood and flesh have become so vitiated that the simplest hurts and ailments are liable at any moment to assume malignant if not fatal forms. Men working about the English breweries and drinking beer constantly, dare not so much as scratch their hands on a nail without fear of lock-jaw, or strike their shins against a step, lest the leg have to be amputated.

This is the beverage with which the brewers are endeavoring to pollute not our physical lives, but our moral, intellectual and political lives as well. This intoxicant, which 30 years ago was practically unknown here, now is made by 2,500 immense establishments, with over 150 millions of dollars capital, and the value of whose productions are more than $200,000,000 annually.

It is overshadowing the land like the deadly upas tree.

Pulverize the Rum Power.

ENDOWMENT IN LIFE INSURANCE.

The endowment plan in life insurance is one of the most beneficent ever devised, combining as it does the best features of the savings-bank and life insurance. To insure on the endowment plan is a benefit to the person assured, as well as a certain security to those dependent upon him in the event of death. The plan is simple. The insured takes out a policy on the endowment plan, say at the age of 25, it maturing at 35. Now if the holder of this policy dies at any time before the expiration of the policy, his wife and children receive the money, the same as in ordinary life insurance. If the insured lives till the policy matures, he receives the money himself.

This system of insurance is of incalculable value and applies to almost every situation in life. A man in good circumstances takes out a policy, carries it at a cost of a few cents a day, which he does not feel, and afterward meets with misfortune. The policy matures just when he needs it for a new start. He has a mortgage upon his farm or house—the insurance money pays it just when he needs it. He needs to raise money for his business wants—the policy is as good security as any lender can ask He has children to start in life—at the time when this is necessary, the savings represented in the policy come in to fill the gap. He has children to educate, or he wishes to travel, the savings of his youth, paid in small amounts when he did not miss it, aggregates into the sum he needs for the requirements of his middle age.

An endowment policy in a good sound company is the best form of savings ever devised. It takes small sums of money from time to time, of which no use would be made, and that goes on accumulating certainly and surely, till the little nothings amount to something with which something can be done. The money thus invested would, in nine cases out of ten, be frittered away. An endownent policy aggregates these nothings into capital, with which something may be done that makes its mark. There can be no more profitable investment made of small amounts.

Many a man who has fallen into trouble in middle age, has been rescued from bankruptcy and enabled to take a fresh start in life by an endowment policy. If the policy has expired it is paid in cash—if it has not, it is good anywhere for what has been paid on it, and even more. It is simply small savings aggregated, with all the advantages of life insurance added.

The Travelers' Life and Accident Insurance Company, of Hartford, have the best system of endowment policies of any company doing business, and beside, it ranks with the very first companies in point of soundness, in the country. A policy in the Travelers' is as good as a certificate of deposit in the best savings-bank in the world, and money accumulates much faster in its hands than in savings-banks. It is well and honestly managed. It has abundant resouaces, and there can be nothing better than its policies in the way of investment.

THOUSANDS of people, male and female, are making good salaries working on our offer as stated in an advertisement on the third page. Any man can make an over coat, or any lady a dress, in a very short time. The offer is bona fide, and full particulars will be sent on request to any address. We want one active person in every Township in the United States.

THERE is is a wild rumor that MARY CHURCHILL is revenging herself on her parents by practicing on the piano 18 hours a day. Real estate in the vicinity is losing all value.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Ex-Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, in a recent speech, urged the necessity of Congress voting $4,000,000 to complete the Hennepin Canal.——There are 28 farmers and 40 lawyers in the Ohio Legislature.——Mexico has a population of 10,500,000, more than a third of whom are of pure Indian blood.——A decree has been signed removing restrictions on the importation of American pork into France.——The Egyptian Government informs consuls of the powers that fresh concessions from Egypt are necessary before the status of the Suez canal can be changed.——The discovery of a new volcanic island in the Pacific is reported by the Captain of a vessel arrived at San Francisco.——The stockholders of the Baltimore & Ohio Road held their 57th annual meeting Wednesday. The surplus fund of the Company is $45,763,499, and its net earnings for the year were $8,705,823, an increase of $1,251,161.——"Ouida," the novelist, is about to embrace the Catholic faith. Her conversion is attributed to the influence of Mgr. Capel, she having listened to a sermon by him in Florence last Winter. They have since been in correspondence. "Ouida" is willing to make a public confession of her new faith.——Quite a curiosity of the finny tribe was recently caught near Beaufort, S. C., by Mr. T. S. Gaskill, it having become entangled in his nets. The fish is four feet three inches long, has wings, which are joined to the shoulders, being somewhat similar to a bird's. It is not a flying fish, but seems to be a cross between that and a shark.——The masons have stopped work on the Washington monument, leaving the shaft for the Winter at a hight of 410 feet. At this elevation it is the loftiest artificial structure on the continent, and with very few exceptions in the world.——Quite a decrease is noted in the receipts of the Texas Land Office, speculators apparently awaiting to see what the Legislature will do.——The local pension list recently published at Watertown, New York, showed that several pensioners had been dead for a year or more, and that a women drew money in the name of her dead mother.——Rich deposits of gold and silver are reported to have been discovered in the mountains in the northern part of Idaho, and adventurers are flocking thither in crowds. Five hundred men are already encamped at the place.——On the bill of fare of a New York Italian restaurant coffee is 1 cent per cup; steaks, chops, and stews, 3 cents; pastry, 3 cents; beer, 2 cents; whisky and brandy, 3 cents. This place is thronged daily by persons of all nationalities.——A South Polar expedition is being planned by Prof. Nordenskjold for the year 1885.——A State Convention of the colored people of Virginia has been called to meet in Norfolk December 13, to expose "the Methods of the Bourbon party," and to give to the public "the true history of the Danville massacre."——The largest locomotive ever built is now being made in Sacramento, Cal. The engine and tender will weigh 105 tons, and will be 65 feet five inches long.——A 111 year-old colored person of Crockett, Tex., has lived 46 years in North Carolina, 35 years in Alabama, and 30 years in Texas.——The largest farm in the world is probably that of Mr. Samuel Mackey, of New South Wales. His land runs 700 miles in one direction, and comprises 5,000,000 acres, and has been nearly all reclaimed from the desert. He sheared 1,500,000 sheep last year, and this year he expects to have 2,500,000.——At Havana there were 15 yellow fever deaths last week.——O'Donnell has been found guilty. He will probably be executed at Newgate, Dec. 17.——De Lesseps, speaking in Manchester Saturday night, said he had received from the engineer of the Panama Canal assurances that the canal would open in five weeks.——Carlisle is the 10th Speaker that Kentucky has furnished since the foundation of the Government. Virginia ranks next, having furnished seven.——A large cave was last week discovered on the farm of B. P. Goff, Ritchie County, West Virginia, which is attracting considerable attention. The entrance to the cave is quite small, but soon expands into nice-sized rooms, the sides of which are as smooth as if they had been dressed by a mason. It has as yet only been explored about 150 feet.——In one district in Yucatan, in a fortnight there were killed 30,000 pounds of grasshoppers, and over 11,000 pounds of locusts.——A man in Connecticut is under arrest for assaulting his wife and breaking her leg because their children were all girls.——Judge Kelley has prepared for the House a bill limiting the coinage of silver dollars to $1,000 per year until international arrangements for a double standard shall have been made.——Few people reflect upon the fact that the Indians are the richest landholders in the United States. We have 237,666 of them, exclusive of the Alaska Indians, holding 151,397,768 acres of land. Some of the tribes own 3,000 acres per Indian. The average is about one square mile to each Indian, while a white man is not allowed to pre-empt more than 160 acres of the public land.——A mob at Wexford, Ireland, broke up an evanglical meeting in a theater Sunday, attempted to burn the building, assaulted ladies and gentlemen who attended the services, and took possession of the town singing "God Save Ireland."——Mahone and Riddleberger did not attend the caucus of Republican Senators, Tuesday.——Among the bills introduced in the Senate, Tuesday, were the following: To amend the arrears of pesion law, by removing certain limitations of that act; providing for the removal of all disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment; to provide for the further protection of colored citizens; to establish a postal telegraph system.——Sen. Anthony continues to improve, but it will be some time before he will be able to leave New York.——Speaker Carlisle was formerly a school teacher.——The crowning of the Czar piled $15,000,000 on to the Russian national debt.——Gov. Grant, of Colorado, has pardoned two convicts in the State Prison because of their good conduct in nursing a fellow prisoner while he was sick with smallpox.——The City Council of Columbus, O., has formally rescinded the resolution adopting standard time as the official time of the City, and reverted to the old or actual standard of time.——The Secretary of War recommends that the pay of enlisted men in the army be increased from $13 to $16 per month, and that of non-commissioned officers in proportion. This, he thinks, would prevent the wholesale desertions and secure a better class of men for the army.

RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Every day we receive hundreds of letters enclosing renewals, asking for back numbers. We always do it where it is possible, but it is unnecessary trouble. The date of expiration is plainly printed under your address, on each copy of your paper. Send in your renewal before the date expires. It doesn't cost any more at one time than another, and makes it certain that you receive your paper without intermission. Renew in time.

THE BLADE is what every family wants and must have. It is the largest, best and cheapest family paper in the world. Try it for three months, and see if we overstate. $1 a year, or three months for 30 cents.

BLATANT old "Cerro Gordo" WILLIAMS is very sure that he is "going to clean out" BLACKBURN for the Senatorship from Kentucky.

THE PRESIDENT'S

Annual Remarks

ON THE

Condition of the Country.

ITS FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Commerce, Internal Matters, Income, Debts, Cash on Hand, ARMY, NAVY, OFFICEHOLDERS, AND "INDIANS NOT TAXED."

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

To the Congress of the United States:

At the threshhold of your deliberations, I congratulate you upon the favorable aspect of the domestic and foreign affairs of this Government. Our relations with other countries continue to be upon a friendly footing. With the Argentine Republic, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Hayti, Italy, Santo Domingo and Sweden and Norway, no incident has occurred which calls for special comment. The recent opening of new lines of telegraphic communication with Central America and Brazil permitted the interchange of messages of friendship with the Governments of these countries.

During the year there have been perfected and proclaimed consular and commercial treaties with Servia, and a Consular treaty with Roumania, thus extending our intercourse with the Danubian countries, while our eastern relations have been put upon a wider basis by treaties with Corea and Madagascar. The new boundary survey treaty with Mexico; a trademark Convention, and a supplementary treaty of extradition with Spain, and conventions extending the duration of the Franco-American claims commission, have also been proclaimed.

Notice of the termination of the fisheries articles of the treaty of Washington was duly given to the British Government. The privileges and exemptions of the British Government and the reciprocal privileges and exemptions of the treaty will accordingly close on July 1, 1885. The fisheries industry, pursued by a numerous class of our citizens on the northern coasts of both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, are worthy of the fostering care of Congress. Whenever brought into competition with the like industries of other countries, our fishermen, as well as our manufacturers of fishing appliances and preparers of fish products, have maintained a foremost place. I suggest that Congress create a commission to consider the general question of our rights in the fisheries, and the means of opening to our people, under just and enduring conditions, the richly stocked fishing waters and sealing grounds of British North America.

PAUPER IMMIGRATION.

A question has arisen touching the deportation to the United States from the British Islands by Governmental or municipal aid of persons unable there to gain a living, and equally a burden on the community here. Such of these persons as come under the pauper class, as defined by the law, have been sent back in accordance with the provisions of our statutes. Her Majesty's Government has insisted that precautions have been taken before shipments. It has, however, in so many cases proven ineffectual, and especially so in certain recent instances of needy emigrants reaching our territory through Canada, that a revision to our legislation upon this subject may be deemed advisable.

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

Correspondence relative to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty has been continued, and will be laid before Congress.

AMERICAN PORK.

The legislation of France against the importation of prepared swine products from the United States has been repealed. That result has been due no less to the friendly representations of this Government than to a growing conviction in France that the restriction is not demanded by any real danger to health.

Germany still prohibits the introduction of all swine products from America. I extended to the Imperial Government a friendly invitation to send experts to the United States, to enquire whether the use of these products was dangerous to health. This invitation was declined. I have believed it of such importance, however, that the exact facts should be assertained and promulgated, that I have appointed a competent commission to make a thorough investigation of the subject. Its members have shown their public spirit by accepting their trust, without pledge of compensation; but I trust that Congress will see in the national and international bearings of the matter a sufficient motive of providing, at least for the reimbursement of such expenses as they may necessarily incur.

THE CORONATION OF THE CZAR

at Moscow afforded to this Government an occasion for testifying its continued friendship, by sending a special envoy and a representative of the navy to attend the ceremony. While there have arisen during the year no grave questions affecting the status in the Russian Empire of American citizens, or other faith than that held by the National Church, this Government remains firm in its convictions that the rights of its citizens abroad should be in no way affected by their religious belief.

TRADE WITH CUBA.

It is understood that measures for the removal of the restrictions which now burden our trade with Cuba and Porto Rico are under consideration by the Spanish Government. The proximity of Cuba and the peculiar methods of administration which there prevail, necessitate constant discussion and appeal on our part from the proceedings of the insular authorities. I regret to say that the just protests of this Government have not as yet produced satisfactory results.

CLAIMS AGAINST SPAIN.

The Commissioners appointed to decide certain claims of our citizens against the Spanish Government, after the recognition of a satisfactory rule as to the validity and force of naturalization in the United States, though made more than two years ago, have not yet been paid. The specie payment is expected. Claims to a large amount, which were held by the late Commission without its jurisdiction, have been diplomatically presented to the Spanish Government. As the action of the Colonial authorities, which has given rise to those claims, was admittedly illegal, full reparation for the injuries sustained by our citizens should be no longer delayed.

The case of the "Masonic" has not yet reached a settlement. The Manilla Court has found that the proceedings of which this Government has complained were unauthorized, and it is hoped that the Government of Spain will not withhold the speedy reparation which its sense of justice should impel it to offer for the unusual severity and unjust action of its subordinate Colonial officers in the case of this vessel.

THE HELVETIAN CONFEDERATION

has proposed the inauguration of a class of international treaties for the referment to arbitration of grave questions between nations. This Government has assented to the proposal of such a treaty with Switzerland.

Under the treaty of Berlin liberty of conscience and civil rights are assured to all strangers in Bulgaria. As the United States have no distinct conventional relations with that country, and are not a party to the treaty, they should, in my opinion, maintain diplomatic representation at Sofia, for the improvement of intercourse and the proper protection of the many American citizens who resort to that country as missionaries and teachers. I suggest that I be given authority to establish an Agency and Consulate-General at the Bulgarian Capital.

The United States are now participating in a revision of the tariffs of the Ottoman Empire. They have assented to the application of a

LICENSE TAX TO FOREIGNERS

doing business in Turkey, but have opposed the oppressive storage tax upon petroleum entering the ports of that country. The Government of the Khedive has proposed that the authority of the mixed judicial tribunals in Egypt be extended so as to cover citizens of the United States accused of crime who are now tried before Consular Courts. This Government is not indisposed to accept the change, but believes that its terms should be submitted for criticism to the Commission appointed to revise the whole subject.

At no time in our national has there been more manifest need of close and lasting relations with a neighboring State than now,

EXISTS WITH RESPECT TO MEXICO.

The rapid influx of our capital and enterprise into that country shows by what has already been accomplished the vast reciprocal advantages which must attend the progress of its internal development. The treaty of commerce and navigation of 1848 has been terminated by the Mexican Government, and in the absence of conventional engagements, the rights of our citizens in Mexico now depend upon the domestic statutes of that Republic. There have been instances of harsh enforcement of the laws against our vessels and citizens in Mexico, and of denial of diplomatic resort for their protection. The initial step toward a better understanding has been taken in the negotiations by the Commission authorized by Congress, of a treaty which is still in the Senate awaiting its approval.

The provisions for the reciprocal crossing of the frontier by the troops in pursuit of hostile Indians have been prolonged for another year.

The operations of the forces of both Governments against the savages have been successful, and several of their most dangerous bands have been captured or dispersed by the skill and valor of United States and Mexican soldiers fighting in a common cause.

The convention for the survey of the boundary from

THE RIO GRANDE TO THE PACIFIC

having been ratified and exchanged, the preliminary reconnoissance therein stipulated has been effected. It now rests with Congress to make provision for completing the survey and relocating the boundary monuments.

THE MEXICAN CLAIMS.

A convention was signed with Mexico on July 13, 1882, providing for the rehearing of the cases of Benjamin Weil and the Abra Silver Mining Company, in whose favor awards were made by the late American and Mexican Claims Commission. The Convention still awaits the consent of the Senate. Meanwhile, because of the charges of fraud, until awards which have made a new Commission necessary, the Executive has directed the suspension of payments of the distributive quota received from Mexico.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Our geographical proximity to Central America and our political and commercial relations with the States of that country justify, in my judgment, such a material increase of our Consular Corps as will place at each capitol a Consul General.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN TROUBLES.

The contest between Bolivia, Chili and Peru has passed from the stage of strategic hostilities to that of negotiation, in which the counsels of this Government have been exercised. The demands of Chili for absolute cession of territory have been maintained and accepted by the party of Gen. Iglesias, to the extent of concluding a treaty of peace with the Government of Chili, in general conformity with the terms of the protocol signed in May last between the Chilian commander and Gen. Iglesias.

As a result of a conclusion of this treaty, Gen. Iglesias has been formally recognized by Chili as President of Peru and his government installed at Lima, which has been evacuated by the Chilians. A call has been issued by Gen. Iglesias for a representative assembly, to be elected on the 13th of January, and to meet at Lima on the 1st of March next, while the provisional government of Gen. Iglesias has applied for recognition to the principal powers of America and Europe. When the will of the Peruvian people shall be manifested, I shall not hesitate to recognize the government approved by them.

Diplomatic and naval representatives of this Government attended at Caracas the centennial celebration of the birth of the illustrious Bolivar. At the same time the inauguration of the statue of Washington in the Venezuelan capital testified to the veneration in which his memory is held there.

Congress, at its last session, authorized the Executive to propose to the Venezuelan Government a

REOPENING OF THE AWARDS

of the mixed commission of Carracas. The departure from this country of the Venezuelan Minister has delayed the opening of negotiations for reviving the commission. This Government holds that until the establishment of a treaty upon this subject the Venezuelan Government must continue to make the payments provided for in the convention of 1866. There is ground for believing that the dispute growing out of the unpaid obligations due from Venezuela to France will be satisfactorily adjusted.

THE FRENCH CABINET

has proposed a basis of settlement which meets my approval, but as it involves a recasting of the annual quotas of the foreign debt, it has been deemed advisable to submit the proposal to the judgment of the Cabinets of Berlin, Copenhagen, The Hague, London, and Madrid.

RECIPROCITY WITH HAWAII.

At the recent coronation of His Majesty, King Kalakaua, this Government was represented, both diplomatically and by the formal visit of a vessel of war. The question of terminating or modifying the existing reciprocity treaty with Hawaii is now before Congress. I am convinced that the charges of abuse and frauds under that treaty have been exaggerated, and I renew the suggestion of last year's message that the treaty be modified wherever its provisions have proved onerous to legitimate trade between the two countries. I am not disposed to favor the entire cessation of treaty relations which have fostered good will between the countries and contributed toward the equality of Hawaii in the family of nations.

EASTERN NATIONS.

In pursuance of the policy declared by this Government of extending our intercourse with the Eastern nations, legations have during the past year been established in Persia, Siam and Corea. It is probable that permanent missions of those countries will, ere long, be maintained in the United States. A special embassy from Siam is now on its way hither. Treaty relations with Corea were perfected by the exchange at Seoul on the 19th of May last of the ratifications of the lately concluded convention and Envoys from the King of Tah Chosun have visited this country and received a cordial welcome. Corea, as yet unacquainted with the methods of western civilization, now invites the attention of those interested in the advancement of our foreign trade, as it needs the implements and products which the United States are ready to supply. We seek no monopoly of its commerce. No advantages over other Nations, but as the Coreans in reaching for a higher civilization, have confided in this Republic, we cannot regard with indifference any encroachment on their rights.

RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

China, by the payment of a money indemnity, has settled certain of the long pending claims of our citizens, and I have strong hopes that the remainder will soon be adjusted. Questions have arisen touching the rights of American and other foreign manufacturers in China under the provisions of treaties which permit aliens to exercise their industries in that country. On this specific point our own treaty is silent, but under the operation of the "most favored nation" clause we have like privileges with those of other Powers. While it is the duty of the Government to see that our citizens have the full enjoyment of every benefit secured by treaty, I doubt the expediency of leading in a movement to constrain China to admit an interpretation which we have only an indirect treaty right to exact. The transferrence to China of American capital for the employment there of Chinese labor would, in effect, inaugurate a competition for the control of markets now supplied by our home industries.

There is good reason to believe the law restricting the immigration of Chinese has been violated, intentionally or otherwise, by the offiials of China upon whom is devolved the duty of certifying that the immigrants belong to the excepted classes. Measures have been taken to ascertain the facts incident to this supposed infraction, and it is believed that the Government of China will co-operate with the United States in securing the faithful observance of the law.

The same considerations which prompted Congress at its last session to return to Japan the Simoneski indemnity seems to me to require, at its hands, like action in respect to the Canton indemnity fund, now amounting to $300,000.

JAPAN MATTERS.

The question of the general revision of the foreign treaties of Japan have been considered in an International Conference, held at Tokio, but without definite result as yet. This Government is disposed to accede to the requests of Japan to determine its own tariff duties, to provide such proper judicial tribunals as may commend themselves to the western powers, for the trial of causes to which foreigners are parties, and to assimilate the terms and duration of its treaties to those of other civilized states.

OTHER FOREIGN STATES.

Through our Ministers at London and at Monrovia this Government has endeavored to aid Liberia in its differences with Great Britain touching the northwestern boundaries of that Republic. There is a prospect of an adjustment of the dispute by the adoption of the Mannah River as the line. This arrangement is a compromise of the conflicting territorial claims, and takes from Liberia no country over which it has maintained effective jurisdiction.

The rich and populous Valley of the Congo is being opened to commerce by a society called The International African Association, of which the King of the Belgians is President and a citizen of the United States the chief executive officer. Large tracts of territory have been ceded to the association by native chiefs, roads have been opened, steamboats placed on the river, and the nuclei of states established at 22 stations under one flag which offers freedom to commerce and prohibits the slave trade. The objects of the society are philanthropic. It does not aim at permanent political control, but seeks the neutrality of the Valley. The United States cannot be indifferent to this work, nor to the interests of their citizens involved in it. It may become advisable for us to co-operate with other commercial powers in promoting the rights of trade, and residence in the Congo Valley free from the interference or political control of any one nation.

SOCIAL AND SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION.

In view of the frequency of invitations from foreign governments to participate in a social and scientific congress for the discussion of important matters of general concern, I repeat the suggestion of my former message that provision be made for the exercise of discretionary power by the Executive in appointing delegates to such conventions. Specialists are ready to serve the national interests in such capacity without personal profit or other compensation than the defrayment of expenses actually incurred, and this, a comparatively small annual appropriation would suffice to meet.

I have alluded in my previous message to the injurious and vexatious restrictions suffered by our trade in the Spansih West Indies. Brazil whose natural outlet for its great national staple, coffee, is in and through the United States, imposes a heavy export duty upon that product, a like narrow policy is pursued in other American countries. Our petroleum exports are hampered in Turkey and in other Eastern ports by restrictions as to storage and by taxation, and the free outward movement of our great food product is in some quarters clogged with like impediments. For these mischiefs adequate relief is not always afforded by reciprocity treaties like that with Hawaii or that lately negotiated with Mexico and now awaiting the action of the Senate. Is it not advisable to provide some measure of

EQUITABLE RETALIATION

in relations with Governments which discriminate against our own, if for example, the executive were empowered to apply to Spanish vessels and cargos from Cuba and Purto Rico the same rules of treatment and scale of penalties for technical fruits, which are applied to our vessels and cargos in the Antilles, a resort to that course might not be barren of good results. A discretionary authority to forbid the importation of articles of consumption injurious to health might be advantageously exercised in our dealings with countries which discriminate against our food product.

THE PUBLIC FINANCES.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury gives a full and interesting exhibit of the financial condition of the country. It shows that the ordinary revenues from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, amounted to $398,287,581.95, whereof there was received from:

Customs	$214,706,496 94
Internal Revenue	144,720,368 98
Sales of public lands	7,955,864 42
Tax on circulation and deposits of National Banks	9,111,008 85
Profits on coinage, bullion deposits and assays	4,460,205 17
Other sources	17,333,637 60
Total	$398,287,581 95

For the same period the ordinary expenditures were:

Civil expenses	$ 22,343,285 76
Foreign intercourse	2,419,275 24
Indian pensions	66,012,573 64
Military establishments, including river and harbor improvements and arsenals	48,911,382 93
Naval establishment, including vessels and improvements at Navy Yards	15,283,437 17
Miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, light houses and collecting the revenues	40,098,432 73
Expenditures on account of District of Columbia	3,817,028 48
Interest on public debt	59,160,131 25
Total	$265,408,137 54

Leaving a surplus revenue of $132,879,444.41 which, with an amount drawn from the cash balance in the Treasury of $1,299,312.55, making $134,178,756.96, was applied to the redemption of

Bonds for the sinking fund	$ 44,850,700 00
Fractional currency for the sinking fund	46,556 96
Funded loan of 1881, continued at 3½ per cent	65,380,250 00
Loan July and August, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent	20,594,600 00
Funded loan of 1907	1,418,850 00
Funded loan of 1881	719,150 00
Loan of February, 1861	18,000 00
Loan of July and August, 1861	266,600 00
Loan of March, 1863	116,850 00
Loan of July, 1882	47,650 00
Five-twenties of 1862	10,300 00
Five-twenties of 1864	7,050 00
Five-twenties of 1865	9,600 00
Ten-forties of 1864	133,550 00
Consols of 1865	40,800 00
Consols of 1867	235,700 00
Consols of 1868	154,650 00
Oregon war debt	5,450 00
Refunding certificates	109,150 00
Old demand, compound interest and other notes	13,300 00
Total	$134,178,756 96

THE REVENUE

for the present fiscal year, actual and estimated, is as follows:

Source From—	Actual for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1883.	Estim'ted for remaining 3 q'r's of year.
Customs	$57,402,975 67	$137,597,024 33
Internal revenue	29,662,078 60	90,337,921 40
Sales of pub. lands	2,932,635 17	5,067,364 83
Tax on circulation and deposits National Banks	1,557,800 88	1,542,199 12
Repayment interest and sinking fund Pacific R R.	521,059 51	1,478,940 49
Customs fees, fines, etc	298,696 78	901,303 22
Fees, consular, letters patent and lands	863,209 80	2,436,790 20
Proceeds of sales of Government property	112,562 23	167,437 77
Profits on coinage, etc	950,129 46	3,149,780 54
Deposits for surveying public lands	172,461 31	327,538 69
Revenue of Dist. of Columbia	356,017 99	1,643,982 01
Miscellaneous sources	1,237,189 63	2,382,810 37
Total receipts	$95,966,917 03	$247,033,082 97

EXPENDITURES.

The actual and estimated expenses for the same period are:

Object.	For quarter Sept. 30, 1883.	For rem'g 3 qu'rs of y'r.
For civil and miscellaneous, including public buildings, lighthouse and collecting the revenue	$15,385,799 42	$51,114,200 58
For Indians	1,623,390 54	4,126,609 46
For pensions	16,285,261 98	53,714,768 06
For military establishment, includ'g fortificat'ns, river and harbor improvem'ts and arsenals	13,512,204 33	26,487,795 67
For naval establishment, includ'g vessels and machin'y and improvements at navy yards	4,199,299 69	12,300,700 31
For expenditures account District of Columbia	1,138,836 41	2,611,163 59
For interest on public debt	14,797,297 96	39,702,702 04
Total ord'n'y exp's	$67,942,090 33	$190,057,909 67
Total receipts, actual and estim'ted	$343,000,000 00	
Total expenditures, actual and estimated	258,000,000 00	
Total	$85,000,000 00	
Estimated am't due sinking fund	45,816,741 07	
Leaving balance of	$39,183,258 93	

If the revenue for the fiscal year, which will end on June 30, 1885, be estimated upon the basis of existing laws, the Secretary is of the opinion that the receipts will

EXCEED SIXTY MILLIONS

the ordinary expenditures, including the amount devoted to the sinking fund. Hitherto the surplus, as rapidly as it has accumulated has been devoted to the reduction of the National debt. As a result the only bonds now outstanding, which are redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, are the 3-per-cents, amounting to about $305,000,000, the 4½-per-cents, amounting to $250,000,000, and the $737,000,000 of 4 per cents, are not payable until 1891 and 1907 respectively. If the surplus shall hereafter be as large, as the Treasury estimates now indicate, the 3 per cent. bonds may all be redeemed at least four years before any of the 4½ per cents can be called in. The latter, at the same rate of accumulation of surplus, can be paid at maturity, and the money requisite for the redemption of the 4 per cents will be in the treasury many years before those obligations become payable. There are reasons, however, why the national indebtedness should not be thus rapidly extinguished. Chief among them is the fact that only by excessive taxation is such rapidity attainable

EXCISE TAXES.

In a communication to Congress at its last session, I recommended that all excise taxes be abolished except those relating to distilled spirits, and that substantial reductions also be made in the revenues from customs. A statute has since been enacted by which the annual tax and tariff receipts of the Government have been cut down to the extent, of at least $50,000,000 or $60,000,000. While I have no doubt that still further reductions may be wisely made, I do not advise the adoption at this session of any measures for large diminution of the National revenues. The results of the legislation of the last session of the Congress have not as yet become sufficiently apparent to justify any radical revision or sweeping modifications of the existing law. In the interval which must elapse before the effects of the act of March 3, 1883, can be definitely ascertained, a portion, at least, of

THE SURPLUS REVENUES

may be wisely applied to the long neglected duty of rehabilitating our nation and providing coast defences for the protection of our harbors. This is a matter to which I shall again advert.

NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Intimately associated with the financial subject just discussed, is the important question, "what legislation is needed regarding the national currency?" The aggregate amount of bonds now on deposit in the treasury to support the National Bank circulation is about $350,000,000. Nearly $200,000,000 of this amount consists of three per cent.'s, which, as already stated, are payable at the pleasure of the Government, and are not likely to be called in within less than four years, unless in the meantime the surplus revenues shall be diminished. The probable effect of such an extensive retirement of the securities, which are the basis of the National bank circulation, would be such a contraction of the value of the currency as to produce grave commercial embarrassments. How can the danger be obviated? The most effectual plan, and one whose adoption at the earliest practical opportunity, I shall heartily approve, has already been indicated. If the revenues of the next four years shall be kept substantially commensurate with the expenses, the volume of circulation will not be likely to suffer any material disturbance; but if, on the other hand, there shall be great delay in reducing taxation, it will become necessary either to substitute some other form of currency in place of the National bank notes, or to make important changes in the laws by which their circulation is now controlled. In my judgment, the latter course is far preferable. I commend to your attention the very interesting and thoughtful suggestions on this subject which appeared in the Secretary's report. The objections which he urges against the acceptance of any other securities than the obligations of the Government itself as a foundation for National bank circulation, seems to me insuperable. For averting the threatened contraction, two courses have been suggested, either of which is probably feasible. One is the issuance of new bonds, having many years to run, bearing a low rate of interest, and exchangeable upon specified terms of those now outstanding. The other course, which commends itself to my own judgment as the better, is the enactment of a law repealing the tax on circulation and permitting the banks to issue notes for an amount equal to 90 per cent. of the market value, instead of as now the face value of their deposited bonds. I agree with the Secretary in the belief that the adoption of this plan would afford the necessary relief.

THE TRADE DOLLAR

was coined for the purpose of traffic in the countries where silver passed at its value, as ascertained by its weight and fineness. It never had a legal tender quality. Large numbers of these coins entered, however, into the volume of our currency. By common consent their circulation in domestic trade has now ceased, and they have thus become a disturbing element. They should not be longer permitted to embarrass our currency system. I recommend arrangements for their reception by the Treasury and the mints as bullion at a small percentage above the current market price of silver of like fineness.

CUSTOMS DISTRICTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury advises a consolidation of certain of the customs districts of the country, and suggests that the President be vested with such power in relation thereto as is now given him in respect to collectors of internal revenue by Section 3141 of the Revised Statutes. The statistics on this subject, which are contained in his report, furnish of themselves a strong argument in defense of his views. At the adjournment of Congress the number of Internal Revenue Collection Districts was 126. By executive orders dated June 25, 1883, I directed that certain of these districts be consolidated. The result has been a reduction of one-third of their number, which at present is but 83.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

From the report of the Secretary of War, it will be seen that in only a single instance has there been any disturbance of the quiet condition of our Indian tribes. A raid from Mexico into Arizona by a small party of Indians, was pursued by Gen. Crook into the mountain regions from which it had come. It is confidently hoped that serious outbreak will not again occur, and that the Indian tribes which have for so many years disturbed the West will hereafter remain in peaceable submission.

OUR SEA COAST.

I again call your attention to the present condition of our extended sea coast, upon which are so many large Cities, whose wealth and importance to the country would in time of war invite attack from modern armed ships, against which our existing defensive works could give no adequate protection. Those works were built before the introduction of modern heavy rifled guns into maritime warfare, and if they are not put in an efficient condition we may be easily subjected to humiliation by a hostile power greatly inferior to ourselves. As germane to this subject, I call your attention to the importance of perfecting our submarine torpedo defenses. The board authorized by the last Congress to report on the method which should be adopted for the manufacture of heavy ordnance adapted to modern warfare has visited the principal iron and steel works in this country and in Europe. It is hoped that its report will soon be made, and that Congress will thereupon be disposed to provide suitable facilities and plans for the manufacture of such guns as are now imperatively needed.

OUR MILITIA.

On several occasions during the past year officers of the army have, at the request of the State authorities, visited their military encampments for inspection of the troops. From the reports of these officers I am induced to believe that the encouragement of the State militia organization by the National Government would be followed by very gratifying results, and would afford it in sudden emergencies the aid of a large body of volunteers educated in the performance of military duties.

THE NAVY.

The Secretary of the Navy reports that under the authority of the acts of August 5, 1882, and March 3, 1883, the work of strengthening our navy by the construction of modern vessels has been auspiciously begun. The cruisers are in process of construction—the "Chicago," of 4,500 tons displacement, and the "Boston" and "Atlanta," each of 2,500 tons. They are to be built of steel, with the tensile strength and ductility prescribed by law, and in combination of speed, endurance and armament, are expected to compare favorably with the best unarmed war vessels of other nations. A fourth vessel, the "Dolphin," to be constructed of similar material, is intended to serve as a fleet dispatch boat.

THE MONITORS.

The double-turreted monitors, "Puritan," "Amphitrite" and "Terror," have been launched on the Delaware River, and a contract has been made for the supply of their machinery. A similar monitor, the "Monadrock," has been launched in California. The Naval Advisory Board and the Secretary recommend the completion of the monitors, the construction of four gunboats, and also of three additional steel vessels like the "Chicago," "Boston" and "Dolphin," as an important measure of material defense. The Secretary urges also the immediate creation of an interior

COAST LINE OF WATERWAYS

across the peninsula of Florida, along the coast from Florida to Hampton Road, between the Chesapeak Bay and the Delaware River, and through Cape Cod.

I feel bound to impress upon the attention of Congress the necessity of continued progress in the reconstruction of the Navy. The condition of the public Treasury, as I have already intimated, makes the present an auspicious time for putting this branch of the service in a state of efficiency. It is no part of our policy to create and maintain a navy able to cope with that of the other great powers of the world. We have no wish for foreign conquest, and the peace which we have long enjoyed is in no seeming danger of interruption, but that our naval strength should be made adequate for the defense of our harbors, the protection of our commercial interests, and the maintenance of our national honor, is a proposition from which no patriotic citizen can withhold his assent.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The report of the Postmaster General contains a gratifying exhibit of the condition and prospects of this interesting branch of the public service committed to his care. It appears that on June 30, 1883, the whole number of postoffices was 47,863, of which 1,632 were established during the previous fiscal year. The number of offices operating under the system of free delivery was 154. At these latter offices the postage on local matter amounted to $4,195,230.52, a sum exceeding by $1,021,849.01 the entire cost of the carriers' service of the country. The rate of postage on drop letters passing through these offices is now fixed by law at two cents per half ounce, or fraction thereof. In offices where the carrier system has not been established, the rate is only half as large. It will be remembered that in 1863, when free delivery was first established by law, the uniform single rate possage upon local letters was one cent, and so it remained until 1872, when, in those cities where the carrier system was established, it was increased in order to defray the expenses of such service. It seems to me that the old rate may now, with propriety, be restored, and that, too, even at the risk of diminishing, for a time at least, the receipts from postage upon local letters. I can see no reason why that particular class of mail matter should be held accountable for the entire cost of not only of its own collection and delivery, but the collection and delivery of all other classes, and I am confident, after full consideration of the subject, that the reduction of the rate would be followed by such a growing accession of business as to occasion but slight and temporary loss to the revenues of the postoffice.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The Postmaster General devotes much of his report to the consideration, in its various aspects, of the relations of the Government to the telegraph. Such reflection as I have been able to give to this subject since my last annual message has not led me to change the view which I have expressed. In dissenting from the recommendation of the then Postmaster-General, that the Government assume the same control over the telegraph which it has always exercised over the mail, admitting that its authority in the premises is as ample as has ever been claimed for it, it would not in my judgement be a wise use of that authority to purchase or assume the control of existing telegraph lines, or to construct others with a view of entering into general competition with private enterprise. The objections which may be justly urged against either of these projects, and indeed against any system which would require an enormous increase in the civil service list, do not, however, apply to some of the plans which have lately provoked public comment and discussion. It has been claimed, for example, that Congress might wisely authorize the Postmaster General to contract with some private persons or corporation for the transmission of messages. at specified rates and under Government supervision various such schemes of the same general nature, but widely differing in the special characteristic, have been suggested in the public prints, and the arguments by which they have been supported and opposed have doubtless attracted your attention. It is likely that the whole subject will be considered by you at the present session. In the nature of things, it involves so many questions of detail that your deliberations would probably be aided slightly, if at all, by any particular suggestions which I might now submit. I avow my belief, however, that the Government should be authorized by law to exercise some sort of supervision over interstate telegraph communications, and I express the hope that for attaining that end some measure may be devised will receive your approbation.

FEDERAL COURTS.

The Attorney General criticizes, in his report, the provisions of the existing laws fixing the fees of jurors and witnesses in the Federal Courts. These provisions are chiefly contained in the Act of February 26, 1853, though some of them were introduced into that action from statutes which had been passed many years previous. It is manifest that such compensation as might, when these laws were enacted, have been just and reasonable, would in many instances be justly regarded, at the present day, as inadequate. I concur with the Attorney General in the belief that the statutes should be revised by which these fees are regulated. So, too, should the laws which regulate the compensation of District Attorney and Marshals. They should be paid wholly by salaries, instead of in part by fees, as is now the case. The change would prove to be a measure of economy, and would discourage the institution of needless and oppressive legal proceedings, which, it is to be feared, have, in some instances, been committed for the mere sake of personal gain.

Much interesting and varied information is contained in the report of the

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

I particularly call your attention to his presentation of certain phases of the Indian question, to his recommendations for the repeal of the pre-emption and timber culture acts, and for more stringent legislation to prevent frauds under the pension laws. The statutes, which prescribe the definitions and punishment of crimes relating to pensions, could doubtless be made more effective by certain amendments and additions which are pointed out in the Secretary's report.

ILLITERACY.

I have previously referred to the alarming state of illiteracy in certain portions of the country, and again submit for the consideration of Congress whether some Federal aid should be extended to public primary education, where adequate provision therefor has not already been made.

THE UTAH COMMISSION

has submitted to the Secretary of the Interior its second annual report. As a result of its labors in supervising the recent election in that Territory, pursuant to the act of March 22, 1882, it appears that the persons by that act disqualified, to the number of about 12,000, were excluded from the polls. This fact, however, affords little cause for congratulation, and I fear that it is far from indicating any real and substantial progress toward the extirpation of polygamy. All of the members of the Legislature are Mormons. There is grave reason to believe that they are in sympathy with the practices that this Government is seeking to suppress, and that its effort in that regard will be more likely to encounter their opposition to than receive their encouragement and support. Even if this view should happily be erroneous, the law under which the Commissioners have been acting should be made more effective, by the incorporation of some such stringent measures as they recommend, as were included in bill No. 2238, on the calendar of the Senate at its last session. I am convinced, however, that polygamy has become so strongly intrenched in the Territory of Utah that it is profitless to attack it with any but the stoutest weapons which Constitutional legislation can fashion. I favor, therefore, the repeal of the act upon which the existing Government depends, the assumption by the National Legislature of the entire political control of the Territory, and the establishment of a Commission, with such powers and duties as shall be delegated to it by law.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

is accomplishing much in the direction of the agricultural development of the country, and the report of the Commissioner, giving the results of his investigations and experiments, will be found interesting and valuable. At his instance a convention of those interested in the cattle industry of the country was lately held at Chicago. The prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases of animals was one of the chief topics of discussion. A Committee of the Convention will invite your co-operation in investigating the causes of these diseases and providing methods for their prevention and cure.

ALASKA.

I trust that Congress will not fail at its present session to put Alaska under the protection of law. Its people have repeatedly remonstrated against our neglect to afford them the maintenance and protection expressly guaranteed by the terms of the treaty whereby that territory was ceded to the United States. For 16 years they have pleaded in vain for that which they should have received without the asking. They have no law for the collection of debts, the support of education, the conveyance of property, the administration of estates, or the enforcement of contracts—none, indeed, for the punishment of criminals, except such as offend against certain customs, commerce and navigation acts.

The resources of Alaska, especially in fur, mines and lumber, are considerable in extent, and capable of large development, while in its geographical situation it is one of political and commercial importance. The promptings of interest, therefore, as well as considerations of honor and good faith, demand the immediate establishment of civil government in that Territory.

GREAT CORPORATIONS.

Complaints have lately been numerous and urgent that certain corporations controlling in whole, or in part, the facilities for the inter-state carriage of persons and merchandise over the great railroads of the country, have resorted in their dealings with the public to divers measures, unjust and oppressive in their character. In some instances State Governments have attacked and suppressed the evils, but in others they hav been unable to afford adequate relief, because of the jurisdictional limitations which are imposed upon them by the Federal Constitution. The question how far the National Government may lawfully interfere in the premises and what, if any, supervision or control it ought to exercise, is one which merits your careful consideration. While we cannot fail to recognize the importance of the vast railway systems of the country, and their great and beneficial influences upon the development of our material wealth, we should, on the other hand, remember that no individual and no corporation ought to be invested with absolute power over the interest of any other citizen or class of citizens. The right of these railway corporations to a profitable return upon their investments and to reasonable freedom in their regulations, must be recognized; but it seems only just that, so far as its Constitutional authority will permit, Congress should protect the people at large in their inter-State traffic against acts of injustice which State governments are powerless to prevent.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN—DESTRUCTION OF FORESTS.

In my last annual message I called attention to the necessity of protecting by suitable legislation the forests situated upon the public domain. In many portions of the West the pursuit of general agriculture is only made practicable by resort to irrigation, while successful irrigation would be impossible without the aid afforded by forests in contributing to the regularity and constancy of the supply of water. During the past year severe suffering and great loss of property have been occasioned by profuse floods, followed by periods of unusually low water in many of the great rivers of the country. These irregularities were, in great measure, caused by the removal from about the sources of the streams in question of the timber by which the water supply had been nourished and protected. The preservation of such portion of the forests on the national domain as essentially contribute to the equitable flow of important water courses is of the highest consequence. Important tributaries of the Missouri, the Columbia and the Saskatchawcan, rise in the mountains of Montana, near the northern boundary of the United States, between the Blackfeet and Flathead Indian reservations. This region is pursuitable for settlement, but upon the rivers which flow from it depends the future agricultural development of a vast tract of country. The attention of Congress is called to the necessity of withdrawing from public sale this part of the public domain, and establishing there a forest preserve.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS,

which have been held in the United States during the present year attracted attention in many foreign countries, where the announcement of those enterprises had been made public by the Foreign agencies of this Government. The Industrial Exhibition at Boston, and the Southern Exposition at Louisville, were largely attended by the exhibitors of foreign countries, notwithstanding the absence of any professional character in these undertakings. The Centennial Exposition to be held next year at New Orleans, in commemoration of the centenary of the first shipment of cotton from a port of the United States, bids fair to meet with like gratifying success. Under the act of Congress of February 10, 1883, declaring that Exposition to be National and International in its character, all foreign governments with which the United States maintain relations have been invited to participate. The promoters of this important undertaking have already received assurances of the lively interest which it has excited abroad.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia is herewith transmitted. I ask for it your careful attention, especially for those portions which relate to assessment, arrears of taxes and water supply.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The Commissioners, who were appointed under the act of January 16, 1883, entitled "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States," entered promptly upon the discharge of their duties. A series of rules, framed in accordance with the spirit of the statutes, was apporved and promulgated by the President. In some particulars, wherein they seemed defective, those rules were subsequently amended. It will be perceived that they discountenance any political or religious tests for admission to the offices of the public service to which the statute relates. The act is limited in its original application to classified Clerkships in the several Executive Departments at Washington (numbering about 5,600,) and to similar positions in the Customs Districts and post-offices, where as many as 50 persons are employed. A classification of these positions, analagous to that existing in the Washington offices, was made before the law went into effect. Eleven Customs Districts and 23 postoffices were then brought under the immediate operation of the statute. The annual report of the Civil Service Commission, which will soon be submitted to Congress, will doubtless afford the means of a more definite judgment than I am now prepared to express as to the merits of the new system. I am persuaded that its effects have thus far proved beneficial. Its practical methods appears to be adequate for the ends proposed, and there has been no serious difficulties in carrying them into effect. Since the 16th of July last no person, so far as I am aware, has been appointed to the public service in the classified portions thereof at any of the Departments or at any of the Postoffices and Customs Districts above named, except those certified by the Commission to be the most competent, and the basis of the examination held in conformity to the rules at the time.

THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE.

When the present Executive entered upon his office, his death, removal, resignation, or inability to discharge his duties, would have left the Government without a constitutional heard. It is possible, of course, that a similar contingency may again arise, unless the wisdom of Congress shall provide against its recurrence. The Senate, at its last session, after full consideration, passed an act relating to this subject, which will now, I trust, commend itself to the approval of both Houses of Congress. The clause of the Constitution upon which must depend any laws regulating the Presidental succession presents also for solution other questions of paramount importance. These questions relate to the proper interpretation of the phrase "inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office." Our organic law providing that when the President shall suffer from such inability the Presidential office shall devolve upon the Vice President, who must himself under like circumstances give place to such officers as Congress may by law appoint to act as President. I need not here set forth its numerous and interesting inquiries which are suggested by these words of the constitution. They were fully stated in my first communication to Congress, and have since been the subject of frequent deliberations in that body. It is greatly to be hoped that these momentus questions will find speedy solution, lest emergencies may arise when longer delay will be impossible and any determination, albeit the wisest, may furnish cause for anxiety and alarm.

THE VETO.

For the reasons fully stated in my last annual message, I repeat my recommendation that Congress propose amendment to the provision of the Constitution which prescribes the formalities for the enactment of laws, whereby, in respect to bills for the appropriation of public moneys, the Executive may be anabled, while giving his approval to particular items, to interpose his veto to such other as do not commend themselves to his judgment.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

The Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution confers the rights of citizenship upon all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof. It was the special purpose of this amendment to insure to members of the colored race the full enjoyment of civil and political rights. Certain statutory provisions intended to secure the enforcement of these rights have been recently declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Any legislation whereby Congress may lawfully supplement the guarantees which the Constitution affords for the equal enjoyment by all the citizens of the United States of every right, privilege and immunity of citizenship, will receive my unhesitating approval.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Washington, Dec. 3, 1883.

Carlisle's Hatchet.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—It has long been the custom for friends of the candidate for the Speakership to send flowers to his desk on the day of election in the House. Kentucky ladies prepared and sent to Carlisle to-day a beautiful and original device in flowers and satin. It consisted of a gavel in the shape of George Washington's hatchet, resting on the mossy stump of a tree in such a way as to show both sides of the blade and handle. One side is composed of beautiful flowers and the other of hand-painted satin.

Through the center of the blade, on white satin, appeared in illuminated old English letters, the following:

> "May eye be keen as blade of hatchet,
> When worthy members rise to catch it,
> And rulings true as steel to match it,
> All lawful business to dispatch it."

On the left side of the inscription was a trump of fame blowing out gavels, and beneath it on the left a little nude George Washington, hatchet in hand, cutting down a cherry tree. On his right were a larger hatchet and a felled tree. In the upper left hand corner appeared against a sky background the dome of the Capitol, with waning moon in the west and rising sun in the east. On a white satin ribbon twined about the handle were the words: "G. W., to the Speaker of the 48th Congress, Greeting." The card of the ladies who sent the floral gift bore the following advice to the Speaker with regard to the manner in which the double-headed instrument should be wielded:

> "For noise use the hammer end as gavel,
> And blade when knots you can't unravel."

The Zora Burns Tragedy.

DECATUR, Ill., Dec. 3.—During the past week detectives working in the interest of the prosecution in the Zora Burns case have been in Decatur, moving about quietly, looking up evidence affecting the character of the murdered girl. Servants at the hotels, who formerly lived at Lincoln, people at Muroa and other parties in this vicinity have been interviewed, while Attorney Forrest has paid the city several visits. The case of Carpenter will be called for trial next month.

Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—A largely attended caucus of Democratic Representatives was held to-night in the hall of the House for the purpose of considering the question raised to-day in connection with the Chalmers-Manning contest. After a discussion lasting the whole evening it was decided to refer the case to the Committee on Elections, with instructions to report on the *prima facie* right only. This is substantially an agreement vote for the resolution offered by Mr. Calkins to-day.

The rules of the 47th Congress were adopted to continue in effect two weeks.

John A. Walsh having sent a letter to the President November 4, and received no answer, he makes public the contents. It is an offer to appear and testify in the cases of Kellogg and Brady, provided the President will assent to certain conditions, among which are that a number of persons in Washington be criminally prosecuted for libeling him (Walsh) in the matter of the Benner claim, and that the Government will protect him as a witness, and that George Bliss shall not represent the Government in the cases against Kellogg and Brady.

The Inspector of Steam Vessels at Buffalo reported to the Supervising Inspector that the explosion of boilers on the steamer Colorado in September last, while leaving Buffalo for a trip to the upper lakes, was caused by the misconduct of Thomas Lovett, chief engineer of the Colorado, in weighing down the safety valve and because of negligence and inattention to duty in other matters. The Inspector suspended Lovett's license for an indefinite period and forwarded evidence in the case to the District Attorney for the Northern District of New York for such action as he may deem proper.

Sen. Warner will soon introduce a bill in the House for the retirement of the trade dollar.

The Adjutant General of the Army has received information of the surrender at Camp Poplar River of five lodges of Sitting Bull's forces from the British provinces.

Issue of silver dollars for the week ending December 1, $343,487; same time last year, $302,000; coinage at the mints for November, $5,824,000, of which $2,350,000 were silver dollars.

The New Jersey Horror.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 28.—The funeral of Phebe Paullin, the girl found murdered, took place to-day. Citizens of Orange offer a reward of $1,500 for the murderer. A negro is now suspected.

St. Jacobs Oil

THE GREAT GERMAN
REMEDY
FOR PAIN.
Relieves and cures
RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia,
Sciatica, Lumbago,
BACKACHE,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
SORE THROAT,
QUINSY, SWELLINGS,
SPRAINS,
Soreness, Cuts, Bruises,
FROSTBITES,
BURNS, SCALDS,
And all other bodily aches and pains.
FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages.
The Charles A. Vogeler Co.
(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.)
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

MAGICAL MEGASCOPE by Mail $2.50. A new, original, cheap Lantern for projecting and enlarging Opaque Pictures and Objects, Photos, Chromo Cards, Prints, Coins, Minerals, etc. Delights and Mystifies every one. No end of amusement. By mail $2.50. Wonder Catalogue FREE. HARBACH ORGANINA CO., Philada, Pa.

L.S.L.

CAPITAL PRIZE, - - $150,000.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J A Early

Commissioners.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
Over Half a Million Distributed.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY CO.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2, A. D., 1879.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings will take place monthly. IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES. Look at the following Distribution:

163d Grand Monthly
AND THE
Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing

At New Orleans, Tuesday, December 18, 1883, under the personal supervision and management of

GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and
GEN. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

Capital Prize, $150,000.

☞ Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$150,000	$150,000
1	GRAND PRIZE OF	50,000	50,000
1	GRAND PRIZE OF	20,000	20,000
2	LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000	20,000
4	LARGE PRIZES OF	5,000	20,000
20	PRIZES OF	1,000	20,000
50	"	500	25,000
100	"	300	30,000
200	"	200	40,000
600	"	100	60,000
1,000	"	50	50,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100	Approximation Prizes of	$200	$ 20,000
100	" "	100	10,000
100	" "	75	7,500

2,279 Prizes, amounting to $522,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans. For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Order payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mail or Express (all sums of $5 and upwards by Express at our expense) to

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

or M. A. DAUPHIN, 607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

Lousiana State Lottery!

For tickets or further information of the above Lottery address DAVE C. JOHNSTON, Covington, Ky.

$50 A MONTH and expenses paid any active person to distribute circulars for us and sell our goods, or $25 a month and expenses to distribute circulars only. No Capital Required. Salary paid monthly; expenses in advance. Sample package of our goods, contract and full particulars, free. Send 15c for postage and packing; no postals. We mean business. Union Manf'g Co., Madison, Wis.

GOOD SITUATIONS. We will take a Limited Number of Young Men, teach them Telegraphy and furnish good situations as soon as qualified. Address Sherman Telegraph Co., Oberlin, O.

WANTED—Agents for the beautiful book "Mother Home and Heaven." The work of best authors. A choice volume, elegantly illus. Worth its weight in gold for home. R. C. Treat, 199 Clark st., Chicago.

NEW YEAR'S CARDS, 25 Gilt Bevel, with name, 15c; 4 elegant ones, without name, 10c; 25 Gilt Edge Bristol, or 50 Chromo Cards, no two alike, name on, 10c. J. H. PARKER & CO., Clinton, Conn.

PHONOGRAPHY, or Phonetic Short Hand. Catalogue of works by Benn Pittman, with alphabet and illustration for beginners sent on application. Address Phonographic Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—Lady correspondent, between 18 and 26, and of good standing. Object matrimony. Send photo. Henry Harrison, North Platte, Neb.

50 Elegant or 25 Extra Fine Chromo Cards 10c. Sample books 50c and $1. G. P. BROWN & CO., Box 1288, Springfield Mass.

YOUR REQUEST RETURN CARD, on 25 good envelopes, for 15 cents (in silver. V. B. MURPHY, Antwerp, Ohio.

SEND 10 CENTS for 25 A No. 1 Fine Bristol Board Visiting Cards, name on. F. & J. MOORE, 634 West 29th St., N. Y. City.

PHOTOS—Cabinet size, of beautiful ladies, rich and rare, 15c each; 2 for 25c. T. ALDERSHAW, Jr., Salem, Mass.

SOMETHING New.—Pleasant work; immense profits. Address T. D. Campbell & Co., Boyleston, Ind.

A New Cure for Nervous Debility sent on 30 days' trial to young men. A. Slee & Co., Cleveland, O.

A PRIMA DONNA IN EVERY HOME
THE MARVELLOUS
WEBBER
Singing Doll.

A Mechanical Wonder—Last year we first introduced this CHARMING NOVELTY to the children of America and it is safe to assert that no Toy ever devised attained such immediate popularity. We were then unable to meet promptly the great demand that came upon us, but we shall endeavor this year to fill all orders the day of receipt. The Doll has been improved in every way since last year. Instead of the stiff German body as in all imported Dolls, our Doll has an AMERICAN MADE BODY with *timber joints*, so that it will sit easily and gracefully in any position. The arm is of Finest Kid with separate fingers. These are positively the finest bodies ever put in a Doll. The Waxen Heads with long hair are of the best French and German make, made especially for this Doll and they are as beautiful as life,—long hair, beautiful eyes and delicately tinted cheeks. We consider them the finest Doll's Heads ever imported into this country, and that without the Wonderful Singing Attachment THE DOLL ALONE IS WELL WORTH THE ENTIRE PRICE. THE SINGING ATTACHMENT is concealed within the body (see picture). It is one of the most ingenious inventions of the age. It is a Perfect Musical Instrument, finely made, not liable to get out of order, and so arranged that a slight pressure causes the Doll to sing one of the following airs: *"Home, sweet home," "I want to be an angel," "There is a happy land," "Sweet bye and bye," "Bonnie Doon," "America," "Frohe Botschaft" (German), "Tell Aunt Rhoda," "Buy a broom," "Yankee Doodle," "Coming thro' the Rye," "Grandfather's Clock," "Last Rose of Summer," "Old Folks at Home," "Pop Goes the Weasel," "God save the Queen"* and others. Expensive walking and talking dolls do not afford the little ones half the pleasure and entertainment that our Wonderful Singing Doll does, which is the Greatest Novelty in CHILDREN'S TOYS EVER PRODUCED and is the most *beautiful* and *appropriate present* that can be made to a child. We can furnish three sizes. No. 1, 22 inches high, price $2.75. No. 2, 24 inches high, larger head, price $3.25. No. 3, 26 inches high, OUR BEST DOLL, price $4.00. THESE PRICES INCLUDE BOXING. All three sizes are equally perfect and complete, but the larger the doll the larger the singing attachment and better head. Sent to any address on receipt of price; fine embroidered Chemise, 25 cents extra. THE TRADE SUPPLIED. Address all orders to THE MASSACHUSETTS ORGAN CO., No. 57 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

☞ FINE COSTUMES for these dolls with underclothing lace trimmed, finely made, $3.00 to $5.00 extra.

☞ SEE OUR LARGE DOUBLE-COLUMN ADVERTISEMENT OF THE DOLL IN A LATE ISSUE OF THIS PAPER.

Dr. CLARKE

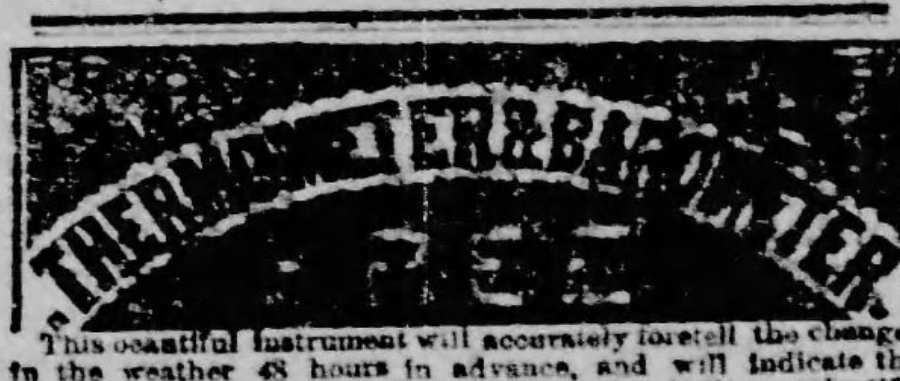
NO FEE Until Better! Established 1851. Chicago, Ill. 186 So. Clark St.

The REGULAR OLD ESTABLISHED PHYSICIAN and SURGEON DR. CLARKE, at the old number continues to treat with his usual GREAT SKILL all PRIVATE, CHRONIC, NERVOUS and SPECIAL DISEASES. DR. CLARKE is the oldest Advertising Physician, as files of Papers show and all old Residents know. AGE and EXPERIENCE IMPORTANT.

☞ NERVOUS DISEASES (with or without dreams,) or DEBILITY and loss of NERVE POWER treated scientifically by new methods with never failing success. ☞ It makes no difference WHAT you have taken or WHO has failed to cure you.

☞ YOUNG MEN and MIDDLE-AGED MEN and all who suffer should consult the CELEBRATED Dr. Clarke at once. ☞ The TERRIBLE POISONS of all BAD BLOOD and SKIN DISEASES of every kind, name and nature completely eradicated. REMEMBER, that ONE HORRIBLE DISEASE, if neglected or improperly treated CURSES the present and coming generations. ☞ DISEASED DISCHARGES cured promptly without hindrance to business. Both sexes CONSULT CONFIDENTIALLY. If in TROUBLE, call or write. Delays are dangerous. ☞ PROCRASTINATION is the THIEF of TIME." *A written warranty of cure given in every case undertaken.*

☞ Send two stamps for CELEBRATED WORKS on CHRONIC, Nervous and Delicate Diseases. You have an EXHAUSTIVE SYMPTOMATOLOGY by which to study your OWN CASES. Consultation, personally or by letter, FREE. Consult the OLD DOCTOR, THOUSANDS CURED. OFFICES and PARLORS PRIVATE. You see no one but the Doctor. Before confiding your case consult Dr. CLARKE. A friendly letter or call may save future suffering and shame, and add golden years to life. Medicines sent everywhere secure from EXPOSURE. Hours, 8 to 8. Sunday, 9 to 12. Address letters, F. D. CLARKE, M.D. 186 So. Clark St.



This beautiful instrument will accurately foretell the changes in the weather 48 hours in advance, and will indicate the changes of temperature. This instrument is built on scientific principles, and pronounced a marvel of beauty and simplicity by every one. It will make a beautiful ornament for any household. Its size is 7½x4¾. I will send this beautiful instrument free for four two-cent postage stamps to cover postage. I will also send free an illustrative book containing a choice selection of Sentimental and Humorous Songs, which will be well worth keeping. I send these free simply to introduce my goods to the readers of this paper. Send four two-cent postage stamps to cover postage. Address FREDERICK LOWEY, 90 Eleventh St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

A CLOTH BOUND DICTIONARY FREE.
THE FAVORITE
Pictorial Dictionary!

contains upwards of 30,000 words, with pronounciation and definitions according to Webster and other lexicographers, with an appendix containing abbreviations, foreign words and phrases, etc. Illustrated with over 200 engravings, magnificently bound in cloth. It is a book that should be in every household, and to those that cannot afford a $12.00 Webster, it answers every purpose. Remember, we give this splendid Dictionary FREE to all who send us 20 cents for postage, packing, etc. (Send 10 two-cent postage stamps.) Address Home Mfg. Co., P.O. Box 1919, Boston, Mass.

HOOSIER AUGER TILE MILL.
Mills on hand. Prompt delivery.
FOR PRICES AND CIRCULARS, ADDRESS
NOLAN, MADDEN & CO., Rushville, Ind.

OUR BONANZA Christmas Package

CONTAINS 100 ELEGANT, ORNAMENTAL, and AMUSING CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, for only 60 cts., as follows: 1 Elegant Christmas Banneret, silk fringe and tassel; 1 Steel-bladed Jack-knife; 1 Box of Paints with Brush; 1 Harmonica; 1 Mirror with Metal Frame; 25 Pretty Chromo Address Cards; 14 Scriptural Cards; 1 Horseshoe Magnet; 1 Game of Fortune; 20 Original Games; 3 Cute Puzzles; 1 Illuminated Panel Chromo; 20 Brilliant Colored Scrap Book Pictures; 12 Extra fine Imported Chromos; 1 Elegant Christmas Book Card; 1 Decorated Palette; 10 Superb American and Foreign Christmas Cards; 1 "Puss in Boots," engraving; 1 Pair Handsome Oil Chromos; 20 New Fancy Work Patterns; 1 Penholder and Lead Pencil; 2 German Dolls' Heads; making 100 articles in all.

At retail this lot of goods would cost about $3.00, but we have an immense stock, bought at forced sale, and must dispose of them at once. The opportunity to get five times the value of your money will not occur again. GET UP A CLUB of five, and send $3.00, and get free for your trouble, either an elegant silk handkerchief, set of rolled Gold Plate Sleeve Buttons, or set of Silver-plated Teaspoons. ORDER AT ONCE. All orders filled promptly. Please mention this paper. Address B. F. GOULD, 40 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

HOLIDAY GIFT FREE

A splendid Gold Lined Thimble Free to every one that will send for Nason's New Good Luck sewing companion, a very useful article, it hangs on the wall out of reach of the little ones, is made of White Metal in the shape of a Horse Shoe with the words Good Luck on it. Has a Velvet emery cushion for needles and Pins holds one Thimble, 4 Spools of Thread, a pair of Scissors, Button Hook, &c. A very neat ornament for the room a Handsome Present to any Lady. This is the best selling article you ever saw. 1 sample Good Luck sewing companion Post Paid 25 cents. Gold Lined Thimble and 60 Page Book illustrating Games Tricks &c. free with every order. E. Nason & Co. 129 Fulton St New York

TO LADIES ONLY!

To introduce our other wares, we will send post-paid one sample set of six new style Triple Silver Plated Tea Spoons, warranted genuine, fully equal in appearance to $3.00 Spoons, on receipt of 40 cts. in two-cent postage stamps. Only one set sent to introduce. Address the manufacturers HOME MFG. CO., P. O. Box 1916, Boston, Mass.

LIFE LOANS
At 4 PER CENT.
Principal need never be paid so long as interest is kept up.

No security required except for interest, and then only personal. These loans are for poor or men of moderate means, in amounts of $100 to $500 FOR LIFE. Send 2 cents for particulars. W. ROBERTS, Manager, 195 W. 5th St. Cincinnati, O.

LADIES WE GIVE the SOCIAL VISITOR, largest and best story paper, 6 Months on trial, and a Beautiful GOLDEN WORK BOX, containing 100 Best Needles; 2 Steel Bodkins; 3 long Darners, 2 short and 2 extra fine Darners; 2 Wool, 2 Yarn, 1 Worsted, 1 Motto, 2 Carpet and 3 Button Needles; 1 Safety Pin; 1 Gold-Plated Chemise Stud; 1 Elegant Silver-Plated Thimble; 1 Beautiful Gold-Plated Lace Pin, and 1 pair Elegant Lake George Diamond Earrings, for 50 cts. Stamps taken. This great offer is made to introduce our paper in new homes. We guarantee the premiums alone cannot be bought at any store for less than $1.25. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Order now, and secure a Big Bargain. Address The Social Visitor, Box 3139, Boston, Mass.

DEAFNESS CURED!

RAPIDLY and COMPLETELY. Hearing perfectly restored. New methods: RAREFACTION, ELECTRO-MEDICATION. Simple, Painless. Full details from Medical Director of THE AURAL CLINIC, 177 6th AVE, New York.

MANHOOD To those suffering from the effects of youthful errors, seminal weakness, early decay, lost manhood, etc., I will send you particulars of a simple and certain means of self cure, free of charge. Send your address to F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

VIRGINIA FARMS & MILLS For Sale and Exchange. ☞ Write for free REAL ESTATE JOURNAL. R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Richmond, Virginia.

Most Liberal Offer Ever Made!

The Greatest Work of Art Ever Produced!

A $10 Engraving Almost Given Away!

PILGRIM'S PROGRESS AND THE BLADE FOR $2.00!

The BLADE COMPANY has purchased of the Congregational Publishing Society, of Boston, the Steel Engraving of BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS, and is therefrom re-producing a limited number of the great work, which has been ranked in Europe and America as the

Very Best Steel Engraving Ever Made

It was originally the idea of Rev. Daniel Wight, of Scituate, Mass., who gave his sketch to the world-renowned artist, HAMMATT BILLINGS, of Boston, who perfected it. This great work, the best of the many the great artist has produced, was entrusted to Joseph Andrews, of Boston, confessedly the first engraver upon steel in the world, who gave it the best of his time for eight years, it being with him more a labor of love than profit.

A PARTIAL DESCRIPTION OF THE WORK.

The series, for there are one hundred distinct pictures on the plate, distinct, yet all connected, commences at the right lower corner with the CITY OF DESTRUCTION, Christian, alarmed at the impending doom, escaping his wife and children imploring him stay.

After this are the Tableau to the number of one hundred, as follows:

2. The Pilgrim in rags, on his knees; Bible open.
3. Evangelist comes to the Pilgrim.
4. Pilgrim fleeing for Eternal life.
5. Neighbors looking on, mocking.
6. Obstinate and Pliable sent to bring him back.
7. Pliable persuaded to go with him.
8. SLOUGH OF DESPOND; steps.
9. Pliable's shameful return to the city.
10. Help aiding the Pilgrim out.
11. Pilgrim meets Worldly-Wiseman.
12. Village of Morality.
13. Pilgrim terrified at Mt. Sinai; lightning.
14. Evangelist again meets and reproves.
15. The light over the wicket gate; "Sit lux."
16. THE WICKET GATE; knocks, etc.
17. Pilgrim gladly received at Gate.
18. Beelzebub's dark castle; arrows flying.
19. Good-Will directing Pilgrim on his way.
20. HOUSE OF THE INTERPRETER; the light.
21. The first Medallion.
22. The dusty room cleansed.
23. PASSION and PATIENCE.
24. The Devil pouring water, Christ pouring oil.
25. The valiant man; writing table.
26. Dream of the JUDGMENT.
27. Pilgrim between WALLS OF SALVATION.
28. Losing his burden at the Cross.
29. THREE SHINING ONES at the Cross.
30. Simple, Sloth and Presumption, chained.
31. Formalist and Hypocrisy tumbling over the wall.
32. Take different roads, Danger and Destruction.
33. Christian reclining at Spring.
34. Climbing the HILL DIFFICULTY.
35. Meets TIMOROUS and MISTRUST, frightened by lions.
36. Going back for the lost roll; reading it.
37. Meeting THE LIONS by the wayside, chained.
38. The porter, WATCHFUL, at his lodge.
39. The PALACE BEAUTIFUL.
40. Entering the Palace—the sisters.
41. Christian at a social meal.
42. Christian reposes in the CHAMBER OF PEACE.
43. View DELECTABLE MOUNTAINS from Balcony
44. Putting on the CHRISTIAN ARMOR.
45. Retiring from the Palace Beautiful.
46. In the VALLEY OF HUMILIATION; Apollyon.
47. A hand with leaves from the "Tree of Life."
48. VALLEY OF SHADOW OF DEATH.
49. Meets two SPIES, crying, "Back, back."
50. Deep in Valley; Ditch on right; Quag on left.
53. MOTH OF HELL, smoke, fire, hobgoblins, etc.
54. Approaching cave of POPE AND PAGAN.
55. The Pope, with emblems, Bible locked, skulls, etc.
56. Seeing FAITHFUL, calls, overtakes, stumbles.
57. The Pilgrims overtake TALKATIVE.
58. EVANGELIST again meets and further instructs.
59. TOWN OF VANITY—VANITY FAIR.
60. Faithful burnt at the stake—chariot of fire.
61. The new convert, HOPEFUL.
62. Overtake BY-ENDS, from town of FAIR SPEECH.
63. Leave behind, Hold the World, Money Love, Save-All.
64. The delicate "PLAIN OF EASE."
65. The hill LUCRE; the silver mine; DEMAS.
66. An ancient MONUMENT; Lot's wife.
67. RIVER OF GOD; delightful prospects.
68. Pilgrim reposing on banks of river of life.
69. The stile into BY-PATH MEADOW.
70. Following VAIN-CONFIDENCE; the Pit.
71. Apprehended by GIANT DESPAIR.
72. Pilgrims cast into "DOUBTING CASTLE."
73. Escape from the CASTLE and GIANT.
74. A MONUMENT erected at the stile.
75. DELECTABLE MOUNTAINS; the Shepherds.
76. MOUNT CAUTION; viewing the last scene.
77. MT. ERROR; viewing men dashed in pieces below.
78. A BY-WAY to Hell; door in side of the hill; smoke.
79. MT. CLEAR; a view with perspective glass.
80. Taking leave of the shepherds, with directions.
81. Meet IGNORANCE from Country of Conceit.
82. TURN-AWAY carried off by seven devils.
83. The FLATTERER, a black man in a white robe.
84. Pilgrim caught in net; delivered by a shining one.
85. The Flatterer escapes, losing his white robe.
86. ATHEIST on a Donkey, saying, "No mount Zion."
87. The ENCHANTED GROUND; drowsy.
88. Land of "BEULAH," signifying "Married."
89. The King's ORCHARDS, palaces, gates, fountains.
90. ANGELS in shining robes; converse with.
91. RIVER OF DEATH; no bridge; nature shrinks.
92. Christian begins to sink; Hopeful encourages.
93. The waters grow more and more shallow.
94. Received by angels on the opposite shore.
95. Ascend to Heaven's GATE, amid crowds of angels.
96. Transfigured, they enter the CELESTIAL CITY.
97. Ignorance helped over river in VAIN-HOPE'S ferry-boat.
98. Rejected; conveyed by angels to By-way to Hell.

The whole concluding with "BEYOND THE GATE OF PEARL," at the top, showing the "MANY MANSIONS IN THE FATHER'S HOUSE," with the multitude of the saved, who like Christian, Faithful and Hopeful, have fought the good fight and finished the course.

No written description can give any idea of the magnificence of the conception or the exquisite beauty of the execution of this great picture. It is a delight in an artistic sense, and study for all time for those who have read the immortal allegory. As an artistic ornament it is worthy a place in any collection—as a teacher and illustrator of the perils and triumphs of the Christian warfare, it is incomparable.

It will be observed that the engraving is the entire allegory, presented in life, as nearly as the artist's pencil and the engraver's skill could do it. It is Bunyan's immortal work, so illustrated that those who have read it are given a better idea of its beauties, and those who have not, get the allegory almost as well as though they had read and studied it.

Aside from its use as an illustration of the Pilgrim's Progress, it is of inestimable value as a work of art. There never was published a more delightful picture, considered simply as a picture, and connoisseurs have given their testimony to its value by hanging it upon their walls. It is to be found in the collection of every real lover of art in this country and Europe. The

Engraving was Sold Always at $10.

From this time out it will not be sold in art stores or anywhere else. The BLADE COMPANY OWN THE PLATE and are henceforth its publishers. It can only be procured of us, and will be furnished only on the following terms:—

The Plate of "Bunyan's Pilgrim Progress," securely packed, and the Weekly Blade, one year, will be sent to any address on receipt of $2.00.

Only on these terms can it be had. It will not be sold by art dealers. IT CAN BE HAD IN CONNECTION WITH THE WEEKLY BLADE ONLY.

The plate is 27 by 35 inches in size, printed upon the heaviest and best plate paper, better in fact than when it was sold at the original price, $10, and it is being printed by the best plate printer in the world. We warrant it to be all that is claimed for it, to the most minute particular, and know that whoever receives it will consider that we have made them a beautiful and valuable present.

No such offer was ever made by any newspaper in the world, or will ever be. It is giving a $10 picture to every subscriber to the BLADE at $1 over the price of the paper, and the paper is the cheapest in the world.

Orders for the BLADE and Engraving will be filed in the order in which they are received. The paper will be sent on receipt of the order, and the engraving as rapidly as they can be packed and addressed.

TO OUR PRESENT SUBSCRIBERS.

Those now on our books who desire the plate for Holiday presents may secure it by enclosing $2, and having their subscription to the BLADE extended one year from date of expiration. Which is to say: If your present subscription expires in May, 1884, (or any other date), remit $2, and you will get the Engraving and your subscription will be extended one year from its expiration.

The Blade One Year and the Engraving for $2.00.

"BLADE," Toledo, Ohio.

FREE! $1.00 WORTH OF CHOICEST SEEDS
One Silver-Plated Butter Knife, one Sugar Spoon and Six Tea Spoons.
ABSOLUTELY GIVEN AWAY

to every person sending $1.00 for a half year trial subscription to the WEEKLY TRIBUNE AND FARMER, the brightest and ablest agricultural and family paper published. Issued every Saturday. Edited by founder and for twenty-five years, editor of Moore's Rural New-Yorker, D. D. T. MOORE. A special feature is the Household Department, conducted by the celebrated MRS LOUISA KNAPP. Half dozen complete Stories every week selected from the pens of such well known writers as Oliver Optic, Mary J. Holmes, J. T. Trowbridge, Louisa Alcott, Horatio Alger, Mary Mapes Dodge, and others.

Read this unparrelled premium offer good only to Feb. 1st, '84.

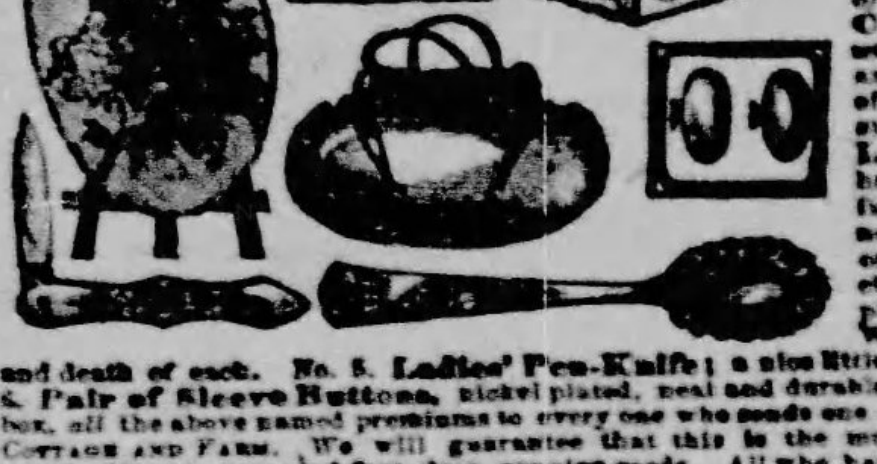
ONE DOLLAR'S worth of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, from the celebrated Mohawk Valley seed gardens, consisting of

Aster Choice, Double Mixed,	10c	Bellis Perennis, Double Daisy,	10c
Celosia Japonica,	10c	Helichrysum Mon. Doub. Mix.,	10c
Pansy, Choice Mixed,	10c	Portulaca, Doubled Mixed,	5c
Celery, Golden Dwarf,	10c	Egg Plant, Long Purple,	5c
Onion, Yellow Danvers,	10c	Radish, Monthly,	5c
Spinach, Round or Summer,	10c	Turnips, Early White flat Dutch	5c

TOTAL VALUE, $1.00

Also the above elegant Butter Knife, Sugar Spoon and Tea Spoons. Solid, honest, durable goods, manufactured of the finest cast steel, thus avoiding the disagreeable taste of brass or German silver plated goods; and cost at retail double the price asked for the subscription to our paper. These valuable Premiums are actually given away; our only object being to increase our circulation to 80,000 before February 1st. We now have over 45,000 bona fide subscribers.

Remit ONE DOLLAR in currency by Registered Mail, Money Order or Postal Note, and immediately upon receipt the premiums will be sent, securely packed to you free of all charges and paper mailed regularly. Address TRIBUNE AND FARMER, Philadelphia, Pa.



TWO PAPERS FOR ONE YEAR FOR THE PRICE OF ONE! SIX VALUABLE PREMIUMS FREE!
Grand Special Offer By an Old-Established, Well-Known and Reliable Publishing House! Read this! THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH and COTTAGE AND FARM are two of the most widely-known, extensively circulated and universally admired periodicals in the world! Being the very best papers of their class, they have the largest circulation, and this fact enables the publisher to outdo all others in the liberality of his inducements to subscribers. Being determined to still further increase our circulation, we now make the following unparalleled offer: Upon receipt of only One Dollar, we will send The Cricket on the Hearth and Cottage and Farm both for One Year, and to every subscriber we will send, Free and post-paid, Six Valuable and Useful Premiums, as follows: No. 1. Fine Malacca-Silver Plated Sugar Spoon of the Queen Anne pattern, very handsome, plated with Malacca Silver, and warranted to wear well and give perfect satisfaction. No. 2. Ladies' Elegant Pearl Shell Pocket Book, composed of handsome pearl shells, joined together with red silk and silesia, furnished with a silk cord handle and tassels; a beautiful and novelty. No. 3. Easel and Palette; a beautiful ornament for or mantel, consisting of a handsome floral palette mounted on an easel of ebonized wood. No. 4. Album of Presidents, containing photographic portraits of all the Presidents of the United States, from Washington to Arthur, with autograph and record of birth, inauguration and death of each. No. 5. Ladies' Pen-Knife; a nice little knife with nickel-plated and engraved handle and a good blade. No. 6. Pair of Sleeve Buttons, nickel plated, neat and durable, and suitable for lady or gentleman. Remember, we send packed all the above named premiums to every one who sends one dollar for a year's subscription to THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH and COTTAGE AND FARM. We will guarantee that this is the most valuable premium combination ever offered by any publisher in the world. All are warranted first-class, genuine goods. All who have ever dealt with us know that we do not deal in articles of a cheap or worthless character. Our two papers are among the largest, handsomest and best published. THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH is a large 16-page, 64-column, Illustrated Literary and Family Paper, devoted to pure, entertaining Literature, Romance, Useful Knowledge, Poetry, Wit and Humor, Reading for the Young, etc. COTTAGE AND FARM is a large 8-page, 32-column Illustrated Paper, devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Household Topics, Practical Recipes, Ladies' Fancy Work, Stories, etc. These papers are just what is needed in every family for amusement, entertainment and instruction. This is the greatest and most liberal offer ever made by any publisher in the world! None should fail to take advantage of it. The regular price of a year's subscription to our two papers is $1.00, whereas we now offer a year's subscription for only $1.00, and give six magnificent premiums free. We guarantee every one Two Dollars the Value of Money Sent, and to all who are not perfectly satisfied, the money will be cheerfully returned. As to our reliability, we refer to any publisher in New York, and to the Commercial Agencies, as we have been long in business, and are well-known. Now is the time to secure this unparalleled bargain! To any one who will show this advertisement and get up a club of five, we will send one extra subscription, with the premiums, free! Address, S. H. MOORE, Publisher, No. 3 Park Place, New York.

OUR WATERBURY TIME-KEEPER.

Just what everybody needs. Farmers, Mechanics, Business Men, or Boys, can now own a Perfect Time-Keeper. OUR WATERBURY TIME-KEEPER is NO HUMBUG, nor is it a cheap toy. It is a thoroughly reliable teller of the time of day, in a handsome silver nickel hunting-case, and fully warranted. Cheap Watches are as a general thing poor time-keepers, but OUR WATERBURY can always be relied upon. Our offer: We want 200,000 new readers for our paper immediately, and in order to obtain them and introduce it into every home in the Union, we are now making extraordinary offers. GIVEN AWAY. We will send our *Family* paper, entitled "YOUTH," for the next three months to all who will send to us 40c (or 20 two-cent postage stamps), and OUR WATERBURY TIME-KEEPER, in a *Handsome Piano-Polished Wooden Case* as per illustration, as a Free Gift. For 10c. extra we will send an elegant Watch Chain, with whistle-charm and dog-call attachment. Money returned if not as described. For a club of 3 and $1.00, will send 3 subscriptions and 3 Time-Keepers. Address Publishers of YOUTH, 27 Doane Street, Boston, Mass.

A $5 MAGIC LANTERN For $2

We send this beautiful lantern COMPLETE, by mail, post-paid, to any address, for ONLY $2.00. The lenses are the same as used in lanterns that cost $50.00. We also send Views, Show-bills, Lectures, Tickets, and full instructions, enabling any person who buys a lantern to give delightful evening entertainments in churches, schools, rooms, and their own homes, charging an admission of 10c. and make from $10.00 to $25.00 at each exhibition. More than satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Address G. H. W. BATES & CO., Importers, 106 Sudbury Street, Boston, Mass.

HENLEY'S CHALLENGE ROLLER SKATE.

The Latest, and Best, and Most Complete scientific SKATE in the market. Patented Oct. 16, 1880, and Aug. 22, 1882. Improved Aug., 1883. Liberal Terms to the Trade. Send 6ct. stamp for large illustrated catalogue. M. C. Henley, PATENTEE & Manufacturer, Richmond, Ind. Name this paper.

AGENTS WANTED FOR DEEDS OF DARING BLUE & GRAY

The great collection of the most thrilling personal adventures, exploits of scouts and spies, forlorn hopes, heroic bravery, imprisonments and hair-breadth escapes, romantic incidents, hand-to-hand struggles, perilous journeys, daring raids and bold deeds of both North and South during the Great Civil War. No book like it. PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED. Outsells all. Address Hammell & Co., Box No. 1683 St. Louis or Phila. Pa.

The Household.

Edited by Miss Emily S. Bouton.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for this department will please observe the following rules:

1. Write "Household Department" on the envelope.
2. Give real name and Postoffice address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.
3. Write only on one side of the paper; write plainly as possible, and do not interline.
4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

SOCIAL ETIQUET.

IV.

I called upon a friend not long ago who is noted for her pleasing manners and the gift of making herself agreeable to everybody. A gentleman was just leaving. He ranked high in his profession, had wealth and a fairly good personal appearance. No sooner had the door shut us in than the lady sank into an arm chair, as if utterly exhausted.

"What is the matter?" I exclaimed in alarm. "Are you sick?"

"I am done to death," she groaned in reply. "Only think of it. That man has been here one mortal hour, and in all that time he has not volunteered a single remark, introduced a single subject of conversation, nor in fact said much of anything save a yes or no. May my guardian angels save me from such an infliction hereafter. I am as tired as if I had done the week's washing for the family."

I did not wonder at my friend's state of mind and body, for I had been thro the same experience with a like result. One might as well—to use an old comparison—attempt to draw blood from a turnip as to evoke any response to your efforts for this man's entertainment. He would throw himself down in a chair and then sit there, a great ogre, allowing wit, sentiment, pathos or common places, all alike to beat against him, and remain as immoveable as the granite rocks receiving the dash of the ocean waves.

Diffident, do you say? There was not the slightest excuse for it if he was. A man of the world, well-read, and able to hold his own among men, there was not the shadow of a reason why he should not be able to be a *gentleman* in conversation. For this utter irresponsiveness was absolute rudeness. If he could not overcome it, he should stay at home, and not victimize those upon whom he had no shadow of a claim.

But it was not diffidence. It was indolence, pure and simple. The trouble of exerting himself even to be a good listener, was too great for his selfishness. He wanted to be entertained, and did not care how much misery he inflicted upon his entertainer.

There are more people of this kind than you imagine. "A nice person, but so hard to talk to," you say, without knowing exactly why it is so, and often inwardly reproaching yourself for feeling weary and almost exasperated. This entire lack of all indications of interest, combined with monosyllabic replies is like a shower bath of cold water upon the conversational powers, and when you meet with such an individual, one who can and ought to talk and won't, I would advise you to sit back and commune with your own thoughts, leaving him to do the same, even though it is in your own parlor. Of course you need to use some discrimination, and not treat thus one who only needs a little kindly drawing out to put him at ease.

Do not understand me that it is necessary or possible for all to talk with equal fluency. People differ in this as in everything else. To some conversation comes as a gift. The words flow easily and keep pace with the thoughts, and they will glide from one subject to another without break or jar anywhere. Others there are with intelligence and spirit, but with little power of expression. But such may be good listeners, and that is quite as desirable an accomplishment as its opposite.

In brief, if you cannot talk fluently in words, make your eyes do it for you. *Look* interested, and when an answer is necessary, do not confine it to a short, curt monosyllable. The expression of the face, a pleasant word of appreciation of what is said, an *apropos* question—these are often a real inspiration, and your companion will leave you with the conviction that you are one of the most agreeable persons in the world. I want to put great stress upon this matter of intelligent listening, for it is one in which many people make a lamentable failure. Never allow your glances to move around, giving the impression of wandering attention. Never look bored, or indifferent, or nervous, as if in a hurry to "get your word in," and never let a far away expression come into your eyes as if your spirit were absent while your body was present.

An opposite extreme to the irresponsive condition is that of monopolizing the whole conversation, allowing no one else to have a word to say. Remember that the thoughts of other people may be as well worth hearing as your own. At least, give them a chance to show whether they are or not. Never interrupt any one who is speaking. It is the hight of ill manners. No matter how mistaken the speaker may be, let the remark be finished before attempting to set it right.

It is rude to stop a person in the middle of a story. If you have heard it a hundred times before, good manners demand that you shall allow it to be finished and receive it pleasantly. There is no necessity of letting the narrator know that it is not new to you. If some outside interruption come in, it is polite, when that is over, to request the story-teller to finish his tale, thereby showing that you were receiving pleasure.

Another thing. While it is right and proper to express difference of opinion, it is exceedingly impolite to contradict. Say what you think quietly and pleasantly, argue the question if you wish, but never say flatly that what is said is not true. I have heard young girls assert themselves in this way, contradicting others, often those older and wiser than themselves, imagining the while that they were showing superior intelligence, when they were really very rude and unlady like. Very young men are often guilty in this way, because they have not yet learned that they do not know more than the rest of the world. Older people, too, of the positive, excitable sort, need to be reminded sometimes that flat contradiction is boorish. Never forget that other people are quite as likely to be right as yourself, at least their opinions are worthy of respectful treatment. Remember also that a positive contradiction often savors of an accusation of falsehood, than which no greater insult can be offered.

Do not pride yourself on being "flat-footed," an expression I have heard used to describe a brutal frankness. Many times "silence is golden," where unpleasant things are concerned, but if it be necessary to speak be careful how it is done. There is a way and a way of uttering supposed truths. Be careful that you choose *the* way. I have heard people say to others in company what was simply outrageous. Never drag private affairs or personal matters into the conversation, and never say unpleasant things to any one that can do no manner of good, but only stir up unpleasant feelings.

Do not be abrupt in your mode of speech. It has a sort of aggressive sound,—as if you dared anybody to differ from you in opinion.

Choose subjects of conversation that will be likely to most interest all who are present. Never talk about yourself and your exploits unless you want to make yourself a bore. At the same time if anybody else does so, do not show weariness or distaste but listen politely. The author of the little book "Don't" says truly that "A supreme test of politeness is submission to various social inflictions, without a wince." Think of what an infliction such a thing is upon yourself and avoid doing the same thing. A great many people make the mistake of supposing that their griefs and maladies are as important to others as to themselves. A sympathizing friend may want to know of the sorrow that has come to you. She may be interested in all of the symptoms of the disease that has seized you, but if you dwell upon them too long, even her patience will be exhausted. If that be true, rest assured mere acquaintances will not care to listen. Bright things in life do not abound so abundantly as to make the recital of woes received with rapture. Put yourself in the place of the listener, and you will talk about anything and everything except your own sufferings.

An occasional pun, if very good, is not only allowable, but a source of enjoyment, but a continual stream, good, bad and indifferent, is in the worst possible taste. So, too, is the repeating of old worn out jokes and stories with which everybody is familiar. In these days it is not hard to find something that has the charm of novelty to the majority.

In truth, the art of conversation, the knowing what to say and how to say it, of being an eloquent listener, is worthy of much more attention and study than is given to it. It is what makes the hinges of social life move without creaking. Its possession renders one person a welcome guest, and the lack of it shuts the door of popularity against another. And it does not after all lie so much in *what* you say, as when you say it, and how it is said. A platitude uttered gracefully with a winning simile and in a pleasant, well-modulated voice will go farther than the wisdom of a SOCRATES given in a growl. Perhaps the secret of it all lies in forgetting self and only thinking of how to give pleasure to others.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

Fancy Work and House Decoration.

Window Valences—Materials.—Plain velveteen of some dark, rich color, long enough to go plain across the top of the window. Broche velveteen 1½ yds., 1 spool of gold or silver cord, whichever is preferred.

Cut the Broche velveteen in two pieces and sew together carefully. Then outline the leaves and flowers with the cord. Instead of the gold or silver cord the cheap silk braid may be used. Finish the valence with heavy upholsterer's fringe. The effect is very rich and beautiful.

Crash Tidy.—Materials: five-eighth yard of gray or white linen crash, 1 doz. skeins crewels of different colors; 1½ yards each of two contrasting colors of satin ribbon one inch wide. Cut the linen ⅝ yard wide; fringe the ends 2 inches deep; beginning 2 inches from the side, draw thread lengthwise for a space a very little over an inch. Do the same at the same distance from the opposite edge, and midway between the two, draw another space of equal width. Exactly midway between the fringes draw threads across for a space of an inch; then one at each end a little more than an inch from the fringe. There will then be four rectangular spaces. Embroider a small spray of flowers in each one. Hem the sides, making the hem just an inch wide. Draw the ribbons in and out of the drawn spaces like basket work, leaving those lengthwise as long as the fringe. Sew the ends into points. Do the same with the crosswise ribbons.

Hints.—Doors may be ornamented by pasting pictures upon the panels or putting on the transfer pictures and then varnishing them.

Make a shoe bag for every bed room in the house and nail it to the inside of the closet door. Get a piece of pretty calico as long as your door is wide, and ⅜ yd. wide. Bind it with scarlet braid. Bind another piece a little longer but only a quarter wide. Put this on for the pockets stitching it in four divisions.

To varnish wood put on a coat of linseed oil first, and let it sink into the pores and then apply the shellac. This is good for every thing except pine.

To Use China Plates for Card Receivers.—Take a common china plate, any size, and cut out of pasteboard a circular piece that will lie down in the center of the plate. Cover the circular piece with velvet, satin or silk. Take ribbon of any color to match, shirring on one side, and fastening on to the circular piece. Take cheap silk or cotton lace and make a full plaiting, and fasten it on to the plate with gum labels, allowing the lace to extend over the edge of the plate about an inch. After putting on the lace take the circular piece, putting mucilage on the uncovered side and stick it on the plate. Take embossed scrap pictures and ornament the center. After completing the circular piece, few the shirred ribbon onto the circular piece and glue all on together, the lace being fastened on separately. Drop some cologne in the center of velvet, satin or silk.—ORA E. SEANEY, Ridgeville, Randolph Co., Ind.

Evening Hood.—Get wooden needles about the size of a small penholder; get a delicate color of zephyr or pompadour wool. Cast on 160 stitches, knit plain garter stitch, loose, until you have a piece 15 inches long; slip half of the stitches off onto a fine hair pin, knit the remaining 80 back and forth until you have a strip 20 inches long; bind off. Then go back and take the stitches off the hairpin on the needle, and knit back and forth until you have the strip as long as the other; bind off. Crochet a pretty shell border around the whole thing. Gather and put tassels on each of the ends. Gather the top loosely and put a large ribbon on the top of the gathers and it is done. Thanks to "Emma" for that shell lace, it is beautiful. I will send directions for making a beautiful tidy.—EMMELYN.

Quill Lace Collar.—Cast on 24 stitches, knit across plain. First row—k 19—o t—n—o t—n—k 1. Second row—k 3—p 1—k 2—p 1—k 1—p 14—turn around. Third row—s 1—k 16—o t—n—o t—n—k 1. Fourth row—k 3—p 1—k 2—p 1—k 3—p 14—turn around. Fifth row—s 1—k 18—o t—n—o t—n—k 1. Sixth row—k 3—p 1—k 2—p 1—k 23. Seventh row—k 4—p 14—k 7—o t—n—o t—n—k 1. Eighth row—k 3—p 1—k 2—p 1—k 21 turn around. Ninth row—s 1—p 13—k 14. Tenth row—k 2—bind one over the other until you have 24 left—knit plain to the end. For "Emma."—RAY.

Correspondence.

WHAT IS LOVE?

Not the fierce, destroying power
Of the hot sirocco's breath,
Withering every tender flower,
Strewing all its path with death
Or early, paling sorrow.

'Tis a strength that holds each feeling
But a slave to do its will—
Passions bound, abjectly kneeling,
Wait its mandates to fulfil,
Or creep by stealth in shadow.

'Tis Life's sacred, golden chalice,
From as rich a vintage filled
For the cottage as the palace—
Sweetest drafts have been distilled
With want upon the lever.

'Tis a tender, fond devotion,
Never soiled by thoughts of pelf,
But with gladsome, sweet emotion
To its altar bringeth *self*,
A sacrificial offering.

'Tis a bell, whose silver ringing
Through the eons has been borne
Ever since the stars were singing
In creation's early morn,
And still the tones fall sweet as ever.

'Tis the Horeb of the spirit,
Where no coarse-shod thoughts may tread—
The part divine which souls inherit
From love's holy Fountain-Head,
Influent with our being.

PETRESIA PETERS.

Wauseon, O.

LETTER TO YOUNG TEACHERS.—Again I am compelled to say I cannot answer by mail all my letters, and many enclose no stamp. I will not enter into discussions or bother with criticisms as to instructors, instruments or methods of teaching. There are an endless variety, and we can all choose for ourselves. My time is occupied too much for such trifles. I have correspondence with the best literary and musical talent in America; also foreign composers, and settle disputed points by referring to them. I am now in receipt of so many letters from teachers asking me to help them. I have never intruded my method upon any one, as all teachers should adopt one and stick to it.

To the young teachers—Have classical, patriotic, sacred and all classes of music at your finger ends. At the Southern Exposition, the finest band in the world (none excepted) brought down the house with "Dixie," "Old Kentucky Home," "Sweet Bye and Bye," while Liberati, the cornetist, who was paid $250 each week, pleased the immense audience with one of the eight immortal songs—"Nearer my God to Thee." The taste of these famous musicions cannot be questioned. It is well to know that Handel, Mozart, Beethoven and other old masters have never been improved upon. You must be able to play old and new music. I have at least 1,500 selections. But you will find every one cannot get the required time and sweetness to render correctly as did Liberati, these old sacred songs. An inferior organist must practice. Many players who have a loose slurring style, never correct it.

I am asked about organs. To those who have the money, you are sure of good organs when you buy the Mason & Hamlin, Smith, American, Burdette, and many others. A good Beatty has combinations that none but first-class organists can master; but you cannot buy something for nothing—cannot expect Beatty's cheapest organs to be fine. In a large Eastern City the editor and proprietor of a large daily paper is paid a fine salary as organist of a Cathedral; in his home is a Beatty. Also, a music dealer, who sells all instruments, gives it the preference, although he has not the Beatty. No agents sell that instrument. This gentleman is a popular composer, organist, band master, and choir leader in a large City.

I have seen them used two years, and they were yet in good repair. It is a matter of taste—no organ ever made would please every ear. It is for anyone to condemn or praise instruments as "no account" when they do not like them. I have been offered $25 on every first-class instrument if I would talk or write them up, but I never once did it. I think buyers should attend to that matter.

Lastly, give good, honest work, correct your faults, and learn of some good composer. Good teachers are in demand, especially West, but poor ones can stay at home. The West is not behind in anything.—ELLA GUERENSY, Sedalia, Mo.

WAYSIDE FANCIES.—The glories of Autumn are departing. As I sit by my window and look out over the landscape through the mist of a dull November day, I see nothing bright or beautiful in the outside world. What a change! Only a few weeks ago the woods were gorgeous in their many bright colors, a single strip of woodland presenting many varied hues, golden yellow, rich brown, bright red, all combined to give brightness and beauty. Short lived glory—a chilling wind sweeps through the woods, and the trees yield up their treasures which are hurled hither and thither, and left to fade and molder in the Autumn rains.

Gladly we turn away from the dreary rain outside, and build warm fires and make the home bright and beautiful, and take up our indoor pleasures that have been neglected while we wandered through the woods and fields, and gazed with never wearying eyes at the lovely Autumn landscape. The books that we scarcely cared to read, while Nature's great book we spread open before us—are welcome companions now. The letters that were almost a burden to write, while the joyous notes of the songsters of the forest were calling us out into the sunshine, are a pleasant task now. We take up the neglected fancy work, whose bright colors seem pale and dim, beside the colors of the autumn leaves, we look ahead and remember that it is only a little while until the holiday time, and soon heads and hands will be busy planning and preparing dainty gifts and surprises for loved ones.

"Miss Rose," we are glad to hear from you again; keep on writing. I have all your poems, and bye and bye, when the evenings grow longer, and I have time for scrap-book making, I shall make a little book of them, with a moss rose, my favorite flower, on the cover. To those interested in scrap books, and who may not have thought of it, allow me to suggest that they save all the poems by the best well-known writers, published in the newspapers, and arrange them in a book by themselves, with a sketch of the author, and a portrait, if possible. Such a collection would be very interesting, and so many of the newspapers are publishing poems by standard authors, that it would not be difficult to make.

Carrie C—— and Mrs. H—— why do I never hear from you any more? Have you forgotten an old friend? Have the readers of the BLADE HOUSEHOLD heard of postal autographs? The idea is to write a verse or sentiment on a postal card, with name and address—anything you would write in an album. I am exchanging with the members of another household, and think it a very good idea. If there are any of the BLADE family who would like to exchange cards, they can indicate it by sending a card, with address and autograph, to the address below, and they will receive a prompt answer.

JESSAMINE, Argyle, Mich.

HOW TO WEAVE HAIR.—If you have cut hair it must be separated into little locks not larger than a fine steel knitting needle. Wet and twist the cut end of each little lock so you can pick it up readily. The fineness and evenness of these bunches are what makes the weaving smooth.

The Loom.—All that is necessary is some way to fix three threads of button-hole twist in a horizontal position. They may be tied to tacks driven in each side of a window-casing; or you can make a loom like mine. Take a piece of board about two feet long and four inches wide. Near each end of the board bore a hole and insert a round stick eight inches high. Cut a little groove around each stick near the top, and through one stick have a little hole bored to pass the thread through.

Fasten your threads firmly so they shall be close together at your right hand stick, and separated a little at your left hand stick, which has the hole in it. Provide yourself with a long pin, take your hair on a newspaper or box-cover in your lap, with the cut or twisted-up ends toward your left, and set your loom across your knees, or on a low table in front of you. Pick up a lock of your hair in your left hand, lay it against the lowest thread with about two inches of the twisted end projecting from the thumb and finger. Take your pin in your right hand, and put the hair through between the first and second thread. Now, with the pin bring the end back between the second and third threads. Now over the third or top thread and through toward you, then away from you again, so weaving it in and out, till your end of hair has been twice up and down, like the letter M with the long end of the hair at the left or beginning of the M, and the short end toward the right and about used up. Now slide this along the threads to the right, holding it firmly between the thumb and forefinger. We are in another lock, using the central part of the warp or threads and slide it up close against the first one woven, and so on until you have as much woven as you wish, when you cut it out, tying the ends of thread securely. As I write this all out it looks like a tedious operation, but it is very simple and a little practice will enable you to get along faster with it than you at first think possible.

To make the woven hair into a "switch"—Take a round shoe lacer, and a fine needle with a double silk thread. Sew the end of the weaving to the end of the shoe string. Wind the hair where woven around the string, sewing it as fast as you go. If you want the stitch thick wind the hair as close as you can, if not, why stretch it along.

Combings—Must be straightened of course, and then you proceed the same as for cut hair.

In the first place do not wind the combings up into snarls, but lay them in the hair receiver just as you take them from the comb. Take a bunch of combings and pick them apart into a loose mass. Now pick out single hairs by their roots, thus ending them. This is the nicest way, but I have not so much patience. I take a pair of No. 4 wool cards, lay a bunch of loose hair on one card, draw the other card across it, and grasp a handful of the ends that fall over the card, lay my other hand on the card and draw it out straight. I smooth the bunch out in my hand and even the ends by drawing out the longer hairs from the center and place them on the side of the bunch in my fingers. This is the slowest part of the operation. If you get your bunches too large to weave, separate them. Draw them through the cards occasionally to straighten.

I hope I have made this all plain, but if not, I will try to explain farther. I am only an amateur; never wove any hair but my own. I suppose professionals do it differently in some respects, but the weaving is the same. If your hair is thin, just weave a little bunch of combings, and twist right in with your back hair, and see how much better it looks. I am going to weave a piece for my little girl's doll. Poor dolly's hair is almost all combed out. I mean to leave the ends I weave in long enough to make bangs for dolly, and comb the rest all straight back.—NELLIE W.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—It seems an age since I left Toledo and started to see the West, and it is really only six weeks; but in those few weeks I have seen so many different places and people that the time seems longer than it would perhaps otherwise. I promised to tell you of my journey across the Rockies and the great American Desert, but really it would take volumes to tell it all. California in my estimation is greatly overrated in almost every particular. To be sure they do not have the cold and snow and sleet that is so dreary in the East, but there are other things which to my mind are a thousand times worse. For an instance: To-day there is a sand wind blowing, and it is altogether the most disagreeable wind I ever experienced.

The great trouble of this country is the lack of water, as it only rains here in Winter. People find it necessary to irrigate during the Summer months. The irrigating water comes from the mountains and is carried through the City by means of plank troughs or ditches. People living on high ground have to have windmills connected to their wells in case they are able to find water at all. The most of the wells here are from 80 to 100 feet deep. The dust is on an average about three inches deep, and we have no pavements to speak of. Wood is a scarce article at $12 per cord and then is poor knotty, scraggly stuff which in the East would not sell at any price.

There is an ice factory here—as of course it never freezes ice in this country—and the manufactured ice sells, I am told, for five cents per pound, and people really need it as the well water is warm and not fit to drink. The first two weeks of my residence here I thought I should die for one good, cool drink of well water, such as we have in Ohio.

I am stopping on the poultry farm of my brother, C. A. Tripp, and hope to get some valuable information on poultry raising which will be of interest to the BLADE readers. Poultry raising is quite an enterprise in this country, and pays very well indeed. The fruit is very nice, which, with but few exceptions, is no better than some of that raised in the East. The climate is not what I would call first-class. Talk about sudden changes—why it is so chilly here of mornings that a fire would feel quite comfortable, and at noon the sun is scorching hot, and at sundown a Winter wrap, and a good thick one at that, is quite necessary.

A large percentage of the houses are built with no chimneys except the one for the kitchen. What an abominable idea! We really need fire more here than in the East, as, being only 14 miles from the ocean, the air is too chilling for most people. Milk is 10 cents per pound; eggs, 50 cents per dozen.

Los Angeles is lighted with electric lights only. The population is decidedly mixed. Mexicans, Indians, Chinese, Spanish, French, German, Irish and Americans are among the most noticeable. The postal arrangements are very amusing to Eastern people. The Postoffice is closed at mail time, while the mail is being distributed; in the meantime, people commence gathering in front of the delivery window to wait for the mail—not in an assembled crowd, however, but in long rows from the delivery windows clear out on the pavement, and each one has to wait till the person in front of him has his mail. People soon learn to wait for their turn to come and should a "greeny" attempt to push ahead before his turn he is immediately informed of the rules. We have about five letter carriers who only deliver the mail in the most central parts of the City. The free delivery does not seem to have diminished the crowd who gather in the office at mail time. I passed along the other day and seeing a friend standing about two doors from the Post-office, I was informed that that was where the "end of the string" was, and all the long row of people leading into the office and as far as the delivery window, would have to be waited on before my friend.

Next week we are going to several places of interest, among which are the ostrich farm, Sierre Madre Villa and the old Catholic Cathedral at San Gabriel, said to be the oldest building of the kind in the United States. Upon my return I hope to have something of interest to tell you, till then "au revoir."—EMMA LOEB, Woodlow Place, Los Angeles, Cal.

Inquiries.

Can any of your readers inform me how I can clean fine lace (which has become soiled from use) and restore it to its original appearance? I have several yards of it, and would like to know the proper way to clean it without spoiling the lace.—MRS. A. C.

Will some one please tell me, through the HOUSEHOLD, how to make pressed or rennet cheese, and give directions for using rennet?—S. L. B.

I am a young man who has traveled considerably, always having had a rambling disposition. About two years ago I came into possession of a farm. I went to work on the farm, boarding myself—batching it. This kind of life does not suit me, but how am I to better it? There are no ladies about here whom I would wish to woo and win, and my acquaintance elsewhere with ladies is very limited. Will the HOUSEHOLD tell what to do?—J. C. E.

Will some one please tell me through the BLADE how to become a good housekeeper?

Will some one give me a pattern for narrow lace for underclothes?

Will some one please give me a pattern for making lace for an under skirt, and tell me the meaning of the letters and figures in the pattern?

Will some one, through these columns, please tell me how to make a good jelly cake?—EMMA.

Will some one please tell me of a cure for bronchitis? I have been troubled for several years; and also a cure for nasal catarrh.—L. D. W.

I wish some of the readers of the BLADE will tell me how to paint in oil on canvas or mill board.—NEW READER.

Will some one give me a recipe, through the BLADE, for canning corn; also where can I get a song book entitled, the "American Songster," of Revolutionary fame?—SUBSCRIBER.

Will you please to inform me, through the columns of the HOUSEHOLD, if there is any one in Toledo who gives lessons in making guipure netting? If so, please give their address and terms.—A CONSTANT READER.

We do not know of any body, altho it is quite possible that lessons would be given at one of the stores here, where fancy work materials are sold.—ED.

Here I am, a stranger in the HOUSEHOLD, and I come to second the motion made by "Goody Two Shoes," in regard to that silk quilt project she has in view, for the benefit of our Editor, and which she so richly deserves at the hands of the members of the HOUSEHOLD. And I, for one, feel that I have received such benefits from reading the articles on Health and Beauty, that I would be willing to do my share towards a quilt, or any thing else, that will help to show appreciation of her work. Now one question: I have always been informed that All Hallow Eve was the night of the 31st of October, but a short time since was contradicted, and told it was the 14th of November. Which is correct?—ONE OF THE GIRLS.

We desire to give our most cordial thanks to our correspondent, as well as to "Goody Two Shoes" for their cordial words of appreciation of "Health and Beauty," and to the other friend who sent us the very beautiful silk block which we have placed among our souvenirs.

All Hallow Eve always comes on the last day of October.—ED.

Please say to Widow Sanilac, if she will send her address on a stamped envelope, I will send her a recipe for coloring a nice brown; can have it as dark as she likes. It will not fade on woolen. I would send the recipe to the HOUSEHOLD but am afraid I am taking too much room now.—MISS H. D. VAN DEMEN, Copeke, N. Y.

The HOUSEHOLD would be glad to have it.—ED.

Can the Editor or any of the readers of the HOUSEHOLD give me the address of a firm, in the Eastern States or elsewhere, who make knit underwear, or any address where we can procure the remnants, such as are commonly sold by the pound?—MRS. LOW JAY.

We cannot give such addresses, as it would constitute a free advertisement for such firms. Look over a New York paper and see if you cannot find mention of a manufactory.—ED.

Are there any of the HOUSEHOLD who were at Mt. Carroll Seminary from '72 to '76? I often think I recognize one or two. What has become of Rose Geranium? I know her; also one who signed herself "Flip."—MRS. LEWIS MARKLEY, Shelbina, Shelby Co., Mo.

Will some one please tell us some games and other amusements for a Hallow-een party?

"Mending the Old Flag" is among Will Carleton's poems.—MINN and BEE, box 21, Mount Vernon, Ia.

Will some one please send me, through these columns, a pattern of a chair tidy?—J. A. D.

I am very much troubled with gas in bowels, with griping sensation. I have also a bad liver, but am writing this in hopes that some one that has been troubled as I am may see this, and send a reply to me personally, or to the BLADE. Perhaps our Editor may know of a remedy.—MR. J. N. C., box 33, Troy, Vt.

It is probably a form of indigestion, which requires careful dieting. Eat sparingly, and of those things most easily digested. By watching yourself you can tell what those things are. If you do not get better, it is possible that you need something to act upon the liver, in which case it would be better to apply to your family physician. Above all things do not swallow a quantity of stuff of which you know nothing.—ED.

Answers to Inquiries.

Somebody wants to know if "Old Dr. Carlin's Recipe Book" would be a good Christmas present, and what it costs.

To the first question, decidedly yes. If you want your friend to think of you pleasantly and often you will obtain your desire in this way, for she will find in the book so much that is good and for everyday use that she cannot help being constantly grateful. Send $2 to the Locke Publishing Co., Toledo, O., and you will receive the work by mail.—ED.

If the lady, who inquires how to grow her Hoya, will place the plant high in the room and water freely, the Hoya will surely grow.

Mrs. A. J. S. must pinch out the center leaves on the tips of all branches of the Lady Washington, and it will probably bloom early in the Spring.

"Alice" might have a "blue tea," if that is new to her. Dishes used should all be blue in color, and table-waiters dressed in blue.

"Treble," in crochet, is the long stitch made by throwing the thread over the hook, inserting in the work, and crocheting back again.

The Halstead lady can crochet strips one and one-fourth inches wide and weave under and over ribbon of same shade and width for her hood, or any way of crocheting worsted hoods takes quite silk enough we suggest.—L. L., Alden, Iowa.

"Mrs. N. C."—This is the way I wash my lace and it can hardly be told from new: Wind your lace smoothly around a glass can or bottle; have some clean hot suds; dip the lace in and keep spatting with your hand until clean, then rinse through two or three waters; add a little blueing to the last water; let it remain on the glass until dry.

"Enquirer."—I have seen sweet potatos grow nearly all my life and have never seen any blooms on the vines yet.

Wish the "Editor" would please tell me if it is necessary to sign a person's full name and address to each piece separate or just at the bottom of the page only.—RAY.

Only one full signature and address is needed for one communication, no matter how many things are included. The nom-de-plume should be signed to each one of the different subjects, that is, to an inquiry, an answer, or a recipe, as all go under different heads, as you see.—ED.

I see Mrs. Williams wishes to know how to stop a leak in a tea-kettle. Take iron filings, sal ammonia, and the white of an egg. Mix to a thick paste or dough; fill the hole with it. If you fill it when dry you will scarcely see that there had been any hole there. The cement then looks like solid iron, and is about as hard. A pot mended so has been known to remain good for 15 years, and how much longer, I don't know. A crack in the bottom of a kettle will sometimes rust up of itself. If not rub in some wet salt or brine. If that does not do try a strong solution of sal ammonia. It is said that plaster of paris and gum arabic will answer the same purpose as filings. Perhaps a little sal ammonia would improve it, but I never tried that way. Very small rivets can be had at hardware stores that will do to stop holes in thin kettles, or a bit of copper cut out of a cent. Tinners sometimes have scraps of sheet copper that answers very well. If the hole is too small for the rivet take a hand-saw file, grind the end till the corners are sharp, with that bore it larger.—JAMES WYLDE, Benton, Audrain County, Mo.

If lady, desiring the words "Pass Under the Rod," will send her address to A. Z., Box 42, Main City, Mo., they will be willingly sent.

Mrs. H. Harrington wishes to know what will destroy chiggers: I think she means chicken spiders. If she will take kerosene and give the perches and their supports, also the walls or partitions around the bottom a good drenching with it, also the droppings under the perches, as there is their main breeding place, she will soon be rid of the pests.—J. M., Bass River, Mich.

If Mary Ann will send her address in full to Nora, No. 40 Ninth avenue, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, she will receive particulars about a little four-year-old boy, very smart and bright, who is an orphan and needs a home, as he has no one to care for him. If she would like to adopt him please write at once.—NORA SMEAD.

Kansas Sun asks how to put up wild crabs. Does she mean to can them or preserve them? I will tell her how I make use of them. I wash them and cut all the bad spots out of them, also cut off the stem up close; put them in a brass kettle with water enough to cover them; let them boil until tender (not too soft), then take them off and pour them in a thin sack and let all the joice drain out; then I put as much sugar as there is juice (measure it) back in the kettle and let it boil fast for 20 minutes, and pour it in my glasses; it is the nicest jelly; put the crabs with about as much sugar as you like in another kettle with water to almost cover them, and let them cook until preserved. So you see I have jelly and preserves made out of the same batch of crabs. If you prefer you can make crab butter in place of preserves by squeezing them through a sieve or thin sack and cooking a little more with not as much sugar as you would for preserves.

If Mrs. H. Harrington will put lime on her floor in her hen-house as well as whitewash everything in the hen house, nest-boxes, perches, and everything, and sprinkle plenty of lime on the floor; also in the nests; also put sulphur in the nests, and she will not be troubled with chiggers; take the roof off of the house and let several rains pour in. This is the best cure.—BELL RAY.

The pamphlet on "Fancy Work and House Decoration" can be had, post free, by sending 25 cents to Miss Emily G. Bouton, Household Editor, Toledo BLADE, Toledo, O. You will find it well worth the money.

Recipes.

Lemon Pie.—Two lemons, 4 eggs, 2 tablespoonfuls of butter, 8 teaspoonfuls of white sugar. Squeeze the juice and grate the rind; cover a platter with pastry, pour the mixture in and bake till the pastry is done. Then beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, stir into it 4 tablespoonfuls of white sugar. Put it on the pie and place it in the oven till a delicate brown. This quantity makes 2 common sized pies. Try, and report.—BELL.

For Mrs. S. J. Burkhart.—Buckwheat Cakes with Milk.—One egg, ½ teaspoonful soda, ¼ teaspoonful salt, 3 cupfuls sour milk; buckwheat flour enough to make a batter, must not be too thick, should flow readily from the spoon. Bake quickly on well-greased griddles. Use the above recipe, only more flour, making a stiff batter, pour into well-buttered deep pie tins. Bake in a quick oven, and you have a good loaf that may be eaten warm or cold. To grease griddles nicely, use a small piece of fat pork stuck firmly on a fork. A small dipper that holds about ½ pint is good to dip the batter on the griddles. Buckwheat cakes without milk—Mix with warm water, sufficient buckwheat flour to make as much batter as you need; salt to taste. Stir in ½ cupful of good yeast. If mixed in the evening it will be light for breakfast. If too thick, thin with warm water.—RUBY.

Three-hour Bread.—Take 12 large potatos, boil and mash fine, 1 qt. boiling water, 1 qt. cold water. Scald 3 large tablespoonfuls flour in ½ pint boiling water, 3 tablespoonfuls salt and 3 tablespoonfuls sugar. Add this to the potatos. When cool enough add a cupful of good yeast, or 2 yeast cakes, and when light set in a cool place. Use 1 pint of this yeast to a loaf of bread, using *no other wetting*. Mix soft and make small loaves, leaving lots of room to rise, and put right into your pans; when light, bake. Mixing but once, you can start this bread after breakfast and have it baked for dinner, and as light as any baker's bread I ever saw. Try this and see if it is not all I claim for it, a Godsend to poor women.—FLOY, Napoleon, Mich.

Sweet Apple Pickles.—Four lbs. sugar, 1 pt. vinegar, ½ pint water, 1 oz. cloves and cinnamon (unground). Boil all together about 10 minutes, then add 7 lbs. of sweet apples, which have been pared, quartered and cored. Boil until you can pierce them with a straw. If they are not to be used up soon, it is best to seal them up. A very good way to seal them up is to put them in jars with a good board cover, then cover the crack left by the cover, over with a good stiff dough, made of flour mixed with cold water; the heat in the jar cooks and dries it so it is air proof, and it is very adhesive. Blackberries are excellent pickled after this recipe, only omit the water.—YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER.

Coffee Cake.—One cupful of sugar, 1 cupful of molasses, 1 cupful of cold coffee, ½ cupful of butter, 1 teaspoonful of soda, 5 cupfuls of flour, cinnamon, cloves and fruit. Like all other fruit cake, it is better after standing several days.—MRS. C. A. EVANS, Allens Prairie, Hillsdale Co., Mich.

Wafers.—Cut up ¼ lb. of butter into 1 lb. of flour, 1 tablespoonful of powdered sugar; add 3 well-beaten eggs, 1 wineglass of wine and brandy, ½ teaspoonful of mixed spices; mix these well together; roll into very thin paste and bake in wafer irons, or cut in round cakes and place in baking tins; bake in a quick oven until crisp.

To Pickle Red Beets.—Pull them. Cut off all the top excepting an inch. Store in the cellar. When wanted for use, boil until tender; slice them thin into a jar, sprinkle on some pepper, and cover with vinegar. They are ready to use in a day.—AUNT BETTIE.

Our Young Folks

JUST AS THEY DID IN THE "USED-TO-BE."

The mother gathered her children together,
She folded them close to her heart in glee;
For the red sun had brought them rainy weather
And what they should do they never could see.
And they cried in a querulous tone, "Mamma,
Now think back ever and ever so far,
And think if you ever had rainy days
That troubled your plans and spoiled the plays,
And what you did when the used to be."

The mother laughed with a low soft laughter,
She was "remembering," they could see,
"I know, you rogues, what you all are after,
I'll tell you a tale that happened to me—
Me and some little wee bits of girls
With hair as yellow as shaving-curls,
When it rained for a day and a night and a day,
And we thought it meant to keep on that way,
And we were as tired as tired could be.

"Up in the attic—in grandma's attic—
There's a chest of drawers, or there used to be,
Though we had many a charge emphatic
Not to go near enough to see.
But one rainy day we opened it wide
And strewed the contents on every side.
We dressed ourselves in the queer old caps
And brass-buttoned coats with long blue flaps—
Yes—wait a minute—papa wants me."

They waited and waited and waited and waited,
"Forty hours, it seems to me!"
Cried weary Kitty with eyes dilated,
"Let's do it ourselves—I can find the key!"
So they climbed the stair "as still as a mouse,"
(You might have heard it all over the house.)
And *they* dressed *themselves* in trailing dresses,
And powdered wigs and hempen tresses,
"Just like they did in the Used to Be!"

The warning stair kept creaking and squeaking.
There was no time to turn and flee.
"What's all this?" (It was grandma speaking.)
"I'll take every one of you over my knee!"
(As I regret to say that she did,
All except Kitty, who went and hid.)
And when they went and told mamma,
She only said with a soft ha-ha!
"Just what *my* mother did to *me*!"

—Annie F. Burnham, in Wide Awake.

CHILDREN'S GAMES.

Children love to play. "That is no news," say several merry voices, "of course we do, and we guess you older people would like to have as much fun as we do at our games."

That is true, but if we cannot be children again, spinning around like crickets, climbing trees, hunting bird's nests, playing with dolls, with no worry about who is to buy all the wheat grown in the country this year, or whether business is going to be good or not, there is something we *can* do. We can remember the time when we were like you—for everybody is young once—and enjoy seeing you play, and what is more, help you, too, once in awhile.

I am going to describe some games to you to play. They may not be new to all of you each week, but it would be pretty hard to do that when there are a good deal over a hundred thousand families of children among the BLADE readers.

The first one is called

THE GRAND MUFTI.

The boy or girl who is to be this great personage, has a scarlet handkerchief or scarf twisted around his head and knotted on the back, and a long cloak on that will come way down to his feet, but has armholes that will let the arm thro.

Then this queer looking individual must stand up on a stool in a very stately manner, with his court all around him. His court, you must know, is made up of the other boys and girls in the party. He must then make all sorts of motions—never smiling—such as striking his forehead, wiping his eyes, pulling his ears, nodding his head, etc., and while he is making it he must either say, "Thus does the Grand Mufti" or "so does the Grand Mufti." If he says the first, his court must all do the same thing, but if he says the second everybody must hold their hands still and just say "oh." If a mistake is made the one who makes it must pay a forfeit. Nobody must laugh, no matter how hard it is to keep from it. Sometime I will give you some forfeits.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

For the Young Folks:

ETHEL'S TEA PARTY.

BY ELLA GUERNSEY.

My little friend, Ethel St. Clair, was real puny last Summer, and an old friend of her mamma's said, "Do let her go to the country and stay with us. Father and I are an old-time couple, but we will take good care of the poor child."

At first mamma St. Clair said, "I can't spare my little girl for a long visit." Papa said, "I can, if it will bring a healthy color to her cheek. I have great faith in old-fashioned nurses and cooks like Mrs. Graham."

Well, the end of the matter was, Ethel went home with Mrs. Graham, to stay all Summer. Mamma put up her apron to her eyes and cried, papa winked real fast, Mrs. Graham took the reins and said, "Get along there, Dolly," while Ethel cried aloud, so sorry was she to leave home.

Sleek, fat, lazy Dolly got along after a fashion, but she wasn't in a hurry, if she did have seven miles to go before she reached the nice, well filled barn and stable.

Mrs. Graham even poked Dolly with her big umbrella, but the lazy creature only looked around a little reproachfully as if to say, "Now don't do that again, please," and didn't hurry one mite.

Mr. Graham was a jolly old man, and loved Ethel, and gave her a warm welcome.

Now I might tell you how Ethel rode horseback every day, and even she couldn't make Dolly "get along very fast."

Yes, I could tell you that she made friends with all the chickens and pigs, but I won't, and if I did that, then you would want to know all about a great swing farmer Graham put up for her in the orchard, near her favorite yellow pippin apple tree, and the two cute, cunning pets she had; about these you must guess. One of them was white, and had bright, black eyes, and its home was in the barnyard. The other was a tortoise shell—there! I came near telling you what it was.

Ethel had been at Hollywood farm two months, and Mrs. Graham said she must give a tea party. As there were only two little girls for Ethel to invite, she had to ask poodle "Jack," Mamie Smith's pet, and terrier "Snap," Lucie Brown's little dog, to come with their mistresses.

It was strawberry time, and Mrs. Graham baked a great many little pies. One strawberry filled a pie.

She also cut out some ginger-snaps with her big thimble.

Saturday afternoon came, and so did the two guests and their dogs to Ethel's party.

Ethel's pet, Dandy, had a pink ribbon around his neck.

They had a splendid time. They sang "Love one another" and played on the sweet, fresh hay in the barn loft, then Mrs. Graham rang the tea bell.

Ethel, Mamie Smith and Lucie Brown sat around the table, while Dandy, Jack and Snap stood behind them.

They admired Ethel's china tea set mamma had sent out. When the little girls began to eat, Dandy sat up and waved his fore paws in such a funny way that it made them laugh. It was his way of begging for a pie or ginger-snap.

Just then, a man with a hand organ went along the road, and the little girls ran to meet him. He played several tunes then went on his way.

When they went back to the table, oh, misery! it was to find that every crumb had been eaten up; the little dogs were fast asleep.

"Did you do it, Dandy?" wailed Ethel, "did you eat the lovely pies?" sobbed Ducie Brown, as she looked at Snap. "I am sure you never acted so, Jack," said Mamie Smith.

"Erebus," the big black cat was near by, and growled suspsciously at them. He did not like the little people.

They examined carefully the little dogs' whiskers. All of the doggies wore such a look of innocence that they concluded it must have been the cat, and to this day they wonder "who ate that supper."

In September Ethel went home, a rosy, plump-cheeked girl. Everybody was sorry to have her go except Erebus, and he seemed real glad, nestled up to Mrs. Graham as if to say, "Now we can have a little peace. Aren't you glad that great girl has gone?"

THE MIDGET SHEEP.

The very smallest of all the kinds of sheep is the tiny Breton sheep. It is too small to be very profitable to raise; for, of course, it can not have much wool, and as for eating, why, a hungry man could almost eat a whole one at a meal. It is so small when full grown that it can hide behind a good-sized bucket. It takes its name from the particular part of France where it is most raised.

But if not a profitable sheep it is a dear little creature for a pet, for it is very gentle and loving, and, because it is so small, is not such a nuisance about the house as was the celebrated lamb which belonged to a little girl named Mary. It would need to be a very large little girl—a giant girl, indeed—who could take an ordinary sheep in her lap and cuddle it there; but any little girl could find room in her lap for a Breton sheep quite as easily as for one of those very ugly little dogs called by the ugly name of pug.

One of the little creature's peculiarities is its extreme sympathy with the feelings of its human friends, when it has been brought up as a pet in the house, and has learned to distinguish between happiness and unhappiness. If any person whom it likes a great deal is very much pleased about anything, and shows it by laughing, the little sheep will frisk about with every sign of joy; but if, on the contrary, the person sheds tears, the sympathetic friend will evince its sorrow in an equally unmistakable way. A kind word and a loving caress will also fill it with happiness, while a cross word or harsh gesture will cause it evident distress.

—St. Nicholas.

CATCHING A WILD-CAT.

The boat was anchored out a little from the land, and all was ready for the night, when a voice rang out through the still air:

"I've got 'im! I've got 'im."

"What's that? Listen!" said Tom.

"I've got 'im!" repeated the voice, now recognized as belonging to Chita, the Indian boy.

Without more ado the three boys jumped into the skiff, and in a few moments were ashore, stumbling over roots, and splashing through water like mad, running pell-mell toward the spot where they had heard the voice.

"He is on the high land," cried Dick. "This way!" and leaping over a fallen tree, he disappeared in the jungle.

"Wonder what he's got?" queried Harry as, with perspiring face and torn garments, he rested against a palmetto tree.

"The cat, of course," replied Tom, as he bound his handkerchief around his wrist where a sharp thorn had lacerated it.

"Well," quoth Harry, "if the wild cat is anything like those that I have seen in cages, the boy is welcome to keep it, and I don't see why I hurried so."

"Dick must be there by this time," said Tom, "and possibly may need our help."

There was a sudden crackling of branches; and Dick ran by, laughing and mutely pointing back. Tom and Harry ran in the direction indicated, and soon discovered the young Indian in a half-kneeling posture, holding tightly to something under an old root.

The something proved to be a short, scrubby tail, the owner of which was struggling frantically to crawl down the hole; and Harry said it was only a question of how long the tail would last.

Tom was thunderstruck. The bare idea of catching a wild-cat by the tail made the well-read young naturalist shiver; but the ignorant Indian lad knew more of the nature and habits of such creatures than books could teach, and, therefore, when he saw the animal dive into the hole, he knew that, if caught by the tail, it would pull one way as long as he pulled the other. And as the hole was too narrow for the beast to turn, he was safe from claws and teeth until help arrived.

In a little while, the required help came in the shape of Dick, who, all out of breath, bore in his hand a pair of canvas overalls. Thrusting one arm through the lower end of one leg of the trousers, he caught the cat's tail with a firm grasp.

The negro now let go, and while Tom and Harry were gone to the camp for some twine, he pulled the top of the trousers leg over the hole and held it there securely. Dick then slowly pulled the frightened but ferocious animal backward out of the hole into the trousers leg, not letting go his hold on the tail until the Indian had gathered the top of the trousers together over the animal's head, and tied them securely.

When Tom and Harry returned, the cat was a prisoner, and Dick was scolding and laughing, by turns, at the poor, enraged brute's futile efforts to escape from the improvised bag, which danced and tumbled about in a most comical manner.—*From "Tom, Dick and Harry, in Florida," by D. C. Beard, in the September St. Nicholas.*

A BELLIGERENT BIRD.

The kingfisher is not regarded as a dangerous bird, but an artist friend of mine once had a most remarkable adventure with one. While sketching on the shore of a river, he saw one of these birds flying across the water directly toward him. He watched its approach, expecting every moment to see it change its course, but to his astonishment, the bird, swerving neither to the right nor left, came straight at his *face. His hands were filled with palette* and brushes. He raised his foot to shield himself. "Thud!" came the bird against it, sailing to the ground stunned by the shock; but, recovering quickly, it again took wing and disappeared around a bend in the shore. Now, the snowy owl (*Nyctea scandiaca*) is said to alight at times upon the heads of sportsmen while they are couching quietly among the reeds watching for wild geese and ducks, probably mistaking them for stumps or something of that sort. But to suppose that the kingfisher may have taken my friend for a stump would not be complimentary to either the bird or the artist.

"COULD NOT LIVE MANY DAYS."

The following testimonial from Hon. H. P. Vrooman, of the law firm of Vrooman & Carey, Topeka, Kansas, is of so direct and positive a character that it can hardly fail to convince the most skeptical that in Compound Oxygen there resides a marvelous healing and restoring power:

"TOPEKA, Kansas, June 27th, 1882.

"DRS. STARKEY & PALEN: *Gentlemen*: In the interest of suffering humanity I send you for publication an account of the *almost miraculous cure* which your Compound Oxygen performed in the case of my wife. Her condition was a very peculiar one. She had a complication of diseases, *Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver*, or Liver Complaint, as her physicians have always called it, and *general nervous prostration*. If you will refer to my description of her case you will see that she was suffering from severe attacks of colic and vomiting. These attacks first came once in two or three months, when she would vomit herself almost to death's door. Each time the attacks came at shorter intervals and were more severe, until she became so weak and exhausted that *we are sure she could not have lived many days longer had not your Oxygen Treatment came just as it did and saved her*, for the colic and vomiting had become almost perpetual, *and her strength and life were nearly exhausted. We could see a change in her condition from the first inhalation*, for she never had so severe an attack of colic afterward and had more strength to endure the pain and retching. She continued to gain steadily, and for the past four years has had no severe attacks. If she is threatened with one she takes an inhalation or two and so escapes any severe paroxysms. I think it but right that we should make known to others what Compound Oxygen has done for us, and therefore send this statement for publication.

"Very respectfully,
"H. P. VROOMAN."

Our "*Treatise on Compound Oxygen*," containing a history of the discovery and mode of action of this remarkable curative agent, and a large record of surprising cures in Consumption, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Asthma, etc., and a wide range of chronic diseases, will be *sent free*. Address, DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Phila.

Has Made His Fortune.

New-Orleans Times-Democrat.

There is no doubt that the House of Commons in making Bradlaugh more notorious by refusing to allow him to take his seat has made his fortune for him. One of Bradlaugh's most objectionable books, which had scarcely any circulation, now sells enormously, and he can go to any large Town, take a large hall, convene a meeting, charge for admission, have an overflowing audience, and take away £50 to £60 net profit. Before the beginning of his constitutional struggle with the House of Commons his income as a writer and lecturer was, to say the least of it, uncertain.

A Case Not Beyond Help.

Dr. M. H. Hinsdale, Kenawee, Ill., advises us of a remarkable cure of consumption. He says: "A neighbor's wife was attacked with violent lung disease, and pronounced beyond help from Quick Consumption. As a last resort the family was persuaded to try DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. To the astonishment of all, by the time she had used one-half dozen bottles she was about the house doing her own work. I saw her at her worst, and had no idea she could recover."

Watson's Neuralgia King.

This is one of the best remedies for Neuralgia ever invented. It is not a liniment, but is a medicine to be taken internally, and cures by going right to the root of the disease. A lady who had tried many other things, without relief, tried Neuralgia King and was immediately cured. We guarantee it in all cases, when used according to directions.

F. J. Cheney & Co., proprietors Hall's Catarrh Cure, offer $100 reward for any case of Catarrh that can't be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Sold by druggists.

CHEMISTS HAVE ALWAYS FOUND

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

TRADE MARK

The Most Perfect Made.

A PURE FRUIT ACID BAKING POWDER.
There is none stronger. None so pure and wholesome. Contains no Alum or Ammonia.
Has been used for years in a million homes.
Its great strength makes it the cheapest.
Its perfect purity the healthiest. In the family loaf most delicious. Prove it by the only true test.

THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

MANUFACTURED BY

STEELE & PRICE,
Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.
Manufacturers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts, and Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes.
WE MAKE NO SECOND GRADE GOODS.

5

"NEAR THE NOSE."

A HUNTER'S EXPERIENCE.

CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 23, 1883.

C. N. CRITTENTON, ESQ.:

DEAR SIR: I was a hunter in Idaho and Utah in 1869, and from exposure and thirst I was compelled to drink alkali water, having nothing else for over 36 hours. It saturated my system, bringing out on my face and forehead large red blotches near the nose, which remained for over 10 years.

I tried everything I could find, and had the best physicians in Chicago doctor me for over two years. Finally I tried GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, and it is a mercy that I did, for *six cakes took the blotches all away*, and I shall always feel like recommending this soap to the public. I have at all times told everybody of its marvelous cure to me. I remain, yours sincerely,

FRANK G. WELLS,
Room 11, 40 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP will eliminate poisonous Skin Diseases *when all other means have failed*; and will quickly banish lesser afflictions and keep the skin clear and beautiful. The genuine always bears the name of C. N. Crittenton, 115 Fulton Street, New York, Sole Proprietor. For sale by all Druggists, or mailed to any address on receipt of 30c. in stamps, or three cakes for 75c.

German Corn Remover Kills Corns and Bunions.

SILKS FOR PATCHWORK in endless variety of beautiful styles. Send six 2c. stamps for samples. Yale Silk Works, New Haven, Ct.

A SILVER PLATED SKULL.

Which Works on Hinges, Thus Affording an Opportunity of Exhibiting the Brain.

Louisville Commercial.

For the past few days a Chicago gentleman named W. B. Metcalfe has been stopping at the Clifton House. He is a living curiosity, although few persons at first sight would notice anything peculiar about him. During one of the terrific battles of the late war Mr. Metcalfe was unfortunate enough to be struck in the head with a piece of shell, which tore away almost the entire top of the skull, leaving the brain most horribly exposed. Strange to say, Metcalfe survived the terrible wound, and Dr. Agnew, the same surgeon who operated upon Pres. Garfield, succeeded in fitting a silver plate over the terrible opening, which shielded the brain equally as well as the skull which had been shot away. The plate is about the size of a man's hand, and it works on a hinge, admitting of its being raised up. The plate is covered by a wig, thus concealing all evidence of a shattered skull. Mr. Metcalfe does not experience the least pain, and it affords him pleasure to raise the plate and exhibit to his friends the workings of his brain.

Gone Never to Return.

GARDINER, ME.—Mr. Daniel Gray, a prominent lumber merchant writes that his wife had severe rheumatic pains; so severe as to render her unable to sleep. From the first application of the famous German Remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, she experienced unspeakable relief, and in two hours the pain had entirely gone.

Bob Ingersoll's Mail.

Washington Post.

It is a noteworthy fact that any American citizen who is unfortunate enough to acquire anything like notoriety is certain to be inundated with floods of letters. Out of the entire number received there is hardly ever one that has the slightest interest or value. Col. Ingersoll receives every day enough letters in the way of advice, suggestion and argument to make the fortune of a junkshop. I was in his office not long ago when he received a letter from an Ohio man covering 90 closely written pages, pasted end to end, so as to make a long roll. The writer desired to have a little friendly argument with the Colonel and this letter was the first instalment.

In the United States there is not a flavoring extract that is so valuable, so positive, so effectual in producing the most delicious, desirable and delicate flavored cakes, pastry, ice cream, etc., as Dr. Price's justly celebrated Special Flavoring Extracts. Almond, Lemon, Vanilla and aromatic flavors. Try them and you will be delighted.

A Curiosity.

Minneapolis Tribune.

A country whose chief financial problem is how to prevent an excess of revenue and how to avoid paying off a National debt with uncomfortable rapidity is a curiosity. The American Republic is a curiosity.

FOR Coughs, make a timely use of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

Hint to Young Wives.

Hotel Mail.

"No," said a new bride. "I don't anticipate any trouble in managing Henry. I have turned that job over to my mother. She has experience, she has."

Catarrh

At this season of the year everybody has a cold, and some very bad ones. By frequent exposure the membranes of the nose become very sensitive, and catarrh and influenza are epidemic. Relief may be obtained by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

For many years in succession, beginning so far back, I don't remember when, I had the catarrh in my head. It consisted of an excessive flow from my nose,

Ringing and Bursting Noises

in my head. Sometimes the hearing in my left ear was affected. Five years ago, about this season of the year, I began to use Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was helped right away, but I continued to use it until I felt myself cured.—Mrs. Eliza H. Caulfield, Lowell, Mass.

Jerome Brownell, merchant and extensive miller at Victor, Ontario County, N. Y., writes: "I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for my catarrh, and it has helped me. I consider Hood's Sarsaparilla one of the best remedies for blood disease to be obtained."

100 Doses One Dollar

"I have been troubled with that distressing complaint, catarrh, and have been using Hood's Sarsaparilla, and find it one of the best remedies I have ever taken. My trouble has lasted ten years, and never could get any relief until I commenced to use Hood's Sarsaparilla."—Martin Shield, Chicago, Ill.

Danger from Catarrh

Depends upon the amount and extent of the Scrofulous infection. Unquestionably many deaths from consumption can be traced to neglected catarrh. There is a violent distress, protracted coughing spells, the eyes weep, the nose discharges copiously, and the head seems about to split.

In such cases Hood's Sarsaparilla corrects the catarrh by its direct action in discharging the poisons from the blood through nature's great outlets, so that healthy, sound blood reaches the membranes and is wholesome.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POCKET KNIVES. Write to Thurstone & Bincham, 317 Pearl st., Buffalo, N.Y., for c't'g.

RICH.—Something new. Six samples mailed free for 4 cent stamps. H. A. Ells & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Shoemakers, $1 sent to E. Nash, box 535, Jamestown, N. Y., will get perfect model for cutting and grading shoe patterns.

TOBACCO Habit Cured for $2.00, or money refunded. Agents wanted. A. G. HUNT, Box 222, Chicago, Ills.

FARMS on James River, Va., in a Northern settlement. Illus. circular free. J. F. MANCHA, Claremont, Va.

DIVORCE.—A. GOODRICH, Attorney-at-law, 124 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. Advice free. 15 years experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

FREE Sample copies of the Southern World, a 24-page illustrated paper for the farm, home and workshop. Subscription price $1 per year. Address SOUTHERN WORLD, Atlanta, Ga.

The OILOGRAPH. A $2.60 Sample Free. Agents wanted to collect small pictures to be copied and enlarged. Send for circulars and terms. Address J. SCHWEILER'S Union Photo Copying House, 4 Mulberry St., N. Y.

GRIND YOUR OWN BONE Meal, Oyster Shells and Corn, in the $5 Hand Mill, (F. Wilson's Patent). 100 per cent more made in keeping poultry. Also Power Mills and Farm Feed Mills. Circulars and Testimonials sent on application. WILSON BROS., Easton, Pa.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION, ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD. Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and Old Mexico offer the newest and best field for Farmers, Stockraisers, Capitalists, Merchants, Miners and Mechanics of all trades. For information, maps, etc., address C. B. SCHMIDT, Commissioner of Immigration, Topeka, Kan.

FREE "THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH" Explains the principles of life and death, and the origin of diseases, and should be read by young and middle-aged men. Those who are suffering from Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, Catarrh, and Blood Diseases will find it an incalculable boon. A copy of this book will be sent securely sealed for 2c. stamp by addressing W. S. JAQUES, M.D., 130 W. 6th St., Cincinnati, O.

YOU ARE INVITED to send us your address and we will mail you Free, post paid, OUR ELEGANT BOOK containing illustrations of several hundred Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Fancy Articles, &c. Address WHITNEY COOKE & CO., 92 Market street, Chicago, Ill. (Established 1870.)

MAGIC LANTERNS And Stereopticons, all prices. Views illustrating every subject for Public Exhibition, &c. A profitable business for a man with small capital. Also Magic Lanterns for home amusement. 116-page Illustrated Catalogue free. McAllister, Manufg. Optician, 49 Nassau St., N. Y.

GUNS Lowest prices ever known on Breech Loaders, Rifles, & Revolvers. OUR $15 SHOT-GUN at greatly reduced price. Send stamp for our New Illus. Catalogue, 1883-84. P. POWELL & SON, 180 Main Street, CINCINNATI, O.

"THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE," A Quarterly Publication of Sermons preached by the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage. Each number contains Twenty-Six Sermons. Single numbers, 30 cents; yearly subscriptions, $1.00. Liberal terms to agents. Sample copy, 20 cents. GEO. A. SPARKS, PUBLISHER, 48 Bible House, New York.

A $65 SEWING MACHINE For $18. Drop Leaf Table, 5 Drawers, Cover Box, and all attachments. Hundreds of otherthings less than wholesale prices. Send for circular and price list. Chicago Scale Co., Chicago.

Homes in Texas and Arkansas. Low prices, long credit. Rich agricultural and grazing lands, producing wheat, rye, oats, corn, cotton, grasses and all the choice fruits; near schools, churches and railroads. Cheap land excursions every month. For maps of Texas, Arkansas, Missouri and Kansas, with all information, address JNO. E. ENNIS, Pass. and Land Agent Missouri Pacific Ry. Co., 109 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. J. A. GRANGER, 24 Summit street, Toledo, O.

ROLLER and ICE SKATES. CATALOGUE FREE. BARNEY & BERRY, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!! This season's new descriptive catalogue and price list of Plays, Dramas, Farces, Guide Books, Scenery (Paper), Speakers, Ethiopian Dramas, Tableaux Lights, Colored Fire, Pantomimes, Burnt Cork, Wigs, Beards, &c., &c. Including many Novelties! Largest assortment in the World. In fact everything for Amateur Theatricals. SAMUEL FRENCH & SON, 38 E. 14th st., New York.

O The Buyers' Guide, No. 34, Fall and Winter, 1883, gives wholesale prices direct to consumers on everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. Tells how to order with exact cost. 216 pages—large ones—3,300 illustrations—a whole picture gallery. Contains information gleaned from the markets of the world. No other price-book in existence contains as much information. Sent free to any address upon receipt of postage (7 cts). Let us hear from you, or visit us when in our city. Near Exposition Buildings. Respectfully MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. 227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

OUR NEW No. 7 FEED MILL, The Eighth Wonder of the World. Don't fail to get description before buying. Warranted to grind faster and better than any Mill of same price. The lightest Draft Mill. Has double force feed, and CAST CAST Steel Grinders. We also make BIG, LITTLE and NEW GIANTS. The only Mill that will grind with husk on. Send for prices to J. A. FIELD & CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

TIMKEN SPRING VEHICLES! Easiest riding Vehicle made. [illegible] The Springs lengthen and shorten according to the weight they carry. Equally well adapted to rough country roads and fine drives of cities. Manufactured and sold by all the leading Carriage Builders and Dealers. HENRY TIMKEN, Patentee, ST. LOUIS, MO. Used exclusively by ABBOTT BUGGY CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878. BAKER'S Breakfast Cocoa. Warranted absolutely pure Cocoa, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health. Sold by Grocers everywhere. W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Our Little Ones and The Nursery. The most beautiful Magazine in the World for the Youngest Readers. The Literary and Artistic success of the Age! Every Article written expressly for its pages! Every Picture made expressly for this work, by the best Artists. The most valuable Premiums! A Premium for every subscription and renewal! Clubs with all Periodicals! Send Postal for our New Premium List! Send Postal for a Free Specimen. All Newsdealers sell it. Agents wanted. One Year, $1.50. Single Copies, 15 cts. Russell Publishing Co., 36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

LOSS AND GAIN.

CHAPTER I.

"I was taken sick a year ago With bilious fever.

"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I

Could not move!

I shrunk!

From 228 lbs. to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles I am not only as sound as a sovereign, but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life."

R. FITZPATRICK.

Dublin, June 6, '81.

CHAPTER II.

"Malden, Mass., Feb. 1, 1880. Gentlemen—I suffered with attacks of sick headache."

Neuralgia, female trouble, for years in the most terrible and excruciating manner.

No medicine or doctor could give me relief or cure until I used Hop Bitters.

"The first bottle

Nearly cured me;"

The second made me as well and strong as when a child,

"And I have been so to this day."

My husband was an invalid for 20 years with a serious

"Kidney, liver and urinary complaint,

"Pronounced by Boston's best physicians

"—Incurable!"

Seven bottles of your Bitters cured him, and I know of the

"Lives of eight persons"

In my neighborhood that have been saved by your Bitters,

And many more are using them with great benefit.

"They almost

Do miracles!" —*Mrs. E. D. Slack.*

HOW TO GET SICK.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know *how to get well*, which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters!

A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN.

[From the Boston *Globe*.]

Messrs. Editors:—

The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman," as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is zealously devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a life-study, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this.

On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life."

It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

It costs only $1. per bottle or six for $5., and is sold by druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply, at her home in Lynn, Mass.

For Kidney Complaint of *either* sex this compound is unsurpassed as abundant testimonials show.

"Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills," says one writer, "are *the best in the world* for the cure of Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the liver. Her Blood Purifier works wonders in its special line and bids fair to equal the Compound in its popularity.

All must respect her as an Angel of Mercy whose sole ambition is to do good to others.

Philadelphia, Pa. (3) Mrs. A. M. D.

SAMARITAN NEVER FAILS. NERVINE THE GREAT NERVE CONQUEROR

The only known *specific* for Epileptic Fits.
Also for Spasms and Falling Sickness.
Nervous Weakness quickly relieved and cured.
Equalled by none in delirium of fever.
Neutralizes germs of disease and sickness.
Cures ugly blotches and stubborn blood sores.
Cleanses blood, quickens sluggish circulation.
Eliminates Boils, Carbuncles and Scalds.
Permanently and promptly cures paralysis.
Yes, It is a charming and healthful Aperient.
Kills Scrofula and Kings Evil, twin brothers.
Changes bad breath to good, removing cause.
Routs biliousness and clears complexion.
Charming resolvent and matchless laxative.
It drives Sick Headache like the wind.
Contains no drastic cathartic or opiates.
Promptly cures Rheumatism by routing it.
Restores life-giving properties to the blood.
Is guaranteed to cure all nervous disorders.
Reliable when all opiates fail.
Refreshes the mind and invigorates the body.
Cures dyspepsia or money refunded.
Endorsed in writing by over fifty thousand
Leading physicians in U. S. and Europe.
Leading clergymen in U. S. and Europe.
Diseases of the blood own it a conqueror.
For sale by all leading druggists. $1.50.

For testimonials and circulars send stamp.

The Dr. S. A. Richmond Med. Co., Props., St. Joseph, Mo.

DR. C. W. BENSON'S SKIN CURE Is Warranted to Cure ECZEMA, TETTERS, HUMORS, INFLAMMATION, MILK CRUST, ALL ROUGH SCALY ERUPTIONS, DISEASES OF HAIR AND SCALP, SCROFULA ULCERS, TENDER ITCHINGS, and PIMPLES on all parts of the body. It makes the skin white, soft and smooth; removes tan and freckles, and is the BEST toilet dressing IN THE WORLD. Elegantly put up, TWO bottles in one package, consisting of both internal and external treatment. All first class druggists have it. Price $1. per package. Dr. Benson's New Remedy and Favorite Prescription.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE For 1884 is an Elegant Book of 150 Pages, 3 Colored Plates of FLOWERS and Vegetables, and more than 1000 Illustrations of the choicest Flowers, Plants and VEGETABLES, and Directions for Growing. It is handsome enough for the Center Table or a Holiday Present. Send on your name and Postoffice address, with 10 cents, and we will send you a copy, post-paid. This is not a quarter of its cost. It is printed in both English and German. If you afterwards order seeds deduct the 10 cents. VICK'S SEEDS ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD. The FLORAL GUIDE will tell how to get and grow them. VICK'S Illustrated Monthly Magazine, 32 Pages, a Colored Plate in every number and many fine Engravings. Price $1.25 a year; Five Copies for $5. Specimen numbers sent for 10 cents; 3 trial copies 25 cts. Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

CLAIMS for Horses Lost by Officers and Soldiers while in service can be collected under recent act of Congress by applying immediately. Apply to T. W. TALLMADGE, Attorney, WASHINGTON, D. C., who has had 21 years experience and recommended as reliable by Wm. Lawrence, 1st Comptroller of the U. S. Treasury. Also prosecutes Pension Claims.

SUFFERERS from Youthful Imprudence, causing Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Weakness, Valuable information for home cure FREE. Used 23 years successfully. Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 242, Chicago, Ill.

The Sunday School.

David Sparing His Enemy.

LESSON 11, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1883.

Golden Text—But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you.

LESSON TEXT.

1 Samuel 24: 1-17.

1. And it came to pass, when Saul was returned from following the Philistines, that it was told him, saying, Behold, David is in the wilderness of Engedi.

2. Then Saul took three thousand chosen men out of all Israel, and went to seek David and his men upon the rocks of the wild goats.

3. And he came to the sheepcotes by the way, where was a cave, and Saul went in to cover his feet; and David and his men remained in the sides of the cave.

4. And the men of David said unto him, Behold the day of which the Lord said unto thee, Behold, I will deliver thine enemy into thine hand, that thou mayest do to him as it shall seem good unto thee. Then David arose and cut off the skirt of Saul's robe privily.

5. And it came to pass afterward that David's heart smote him, because he had cut off Saul's skirt.

6. And he said unto his men, The Lord forbid that I should do this thing unto my master, the Lord's anointed, to stretch forth mine hand against him, seeing he is the anointed of the Lord.

7. So David stayed his servants with these words, and suffered them not to rise against Saul. But Saul rose up out of the cave and went on his way.

8. David also arose afterward, and went out of the cave, and cried after Saul, saying, My lord, the king. And when Saul looked behind him, David stooped with his face to the earth and bowed himself.

9. And David said to Saul, Wherefore hearest thou men's words, saying, Behold David seeketh thy hurt?

10. Behold this day thine eyes have seen how that the Lord had delivered thee today into mine hand in the cave and some bade me kill thee; but mine eye spared thee and I said, I will not put forth mine hand against my lord; for he is the Lord's anointed.

11. Moreover, my father, see, yea, see the skirt of thy robe in my hand, for in that I cut off the skirt of thy robe, and killed thee not, know thou and see that there is neither evil nor transgression in mine hand and I have not sinned against thee, yet thou huntest my soul to take it.

12. The Lord judge between me and thee, and the Lord avenge me of thee; but mine hand shall not be upon thee.

13. As saith the proverb of the ancients, Wickedness proceedeth from the wicked, but mine hand shall not be upon thee.

14. After whom is the king of Israel come out? after whom dost thou pursue? after a dead dog, after a flea.

15. The Lord therefore be judge, and judge between me and thee, and see, and plead my cause, and deliver me out of thine hand.

16. And it came to pass when David had made an end of speaking these words to Saul, that Saul said, Is this thy voice my son David? And Saul lifted up his voice and wept.

17. And he said to David, Thou art more righteous than I; for thou hast rewarded me good, whereas I have rewarded thee evil.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

This lesson is not designed to teach the forgiveness of enemies. David's forbearance with Saul was not based on David's magnanimity or on his peace principles, but it rested on his spirit of reverence for God and the representatives of God. To use this lesson as a fair illustration of the command to "love your enemies," is as truly a perversion of the Bible text as would be the attempt to show the right method of dealing with prisoners of war by pointing to the record of Samuel's hewing Agag in pieces. An obvious teaching of this lesson is:

1. Look Well to Your Opportunities (vs. 1-5.)
2. Consider Whose Representative is here (vs. 5, 6.)
3. Retstrain Others from Irreverence (v. 7.)
4. Make Your Position Evident (vs 8-11.)
5. Leave Avenging to God (vs 12-15.)
5. Receive the Results of Well-doing (vs. 16, 17.)

1. LOOK WELL TO YOUR OPPORTUNITIES.

Opportunities are constantly coming to us. But it is not always easy to see at one glance how an opportunity should be improved. David and his men differed as to the best use of the opportunity which came when Saul was in David's power, and David decided wisely as to the opportunity. An old Greek proverb says: "Happy is he who knows how to measure his opportunities." Jesus predicted that Jerusalem would be destroyed because its people did not understand and improve their opportunity. When God's representatives are before us, in the pulpit in the family, in the press, in the community—it is our duty to look well to the opportunity which this visitation will bring us. It may be an opportunity to reject the message of an unworthy representative of God to say No, when we are urged to say Yes. At all events the responsibility is on us, at such a time, to decide as to our duty, and to accept the consequences accordingly.

2. CONSIDER WHOSE REPRESENTATIVE IS HERE.

The Lord forbid that I should do this thing unto my master, the Lord's anointed, to stretch forth mine hand against him, seeing he is anointed of the Lord (v. 6.) Saul was king over Israel by the Lord's appointment, and he was, so far, God's representative in Israel. David was anointed of God as the successor of Saul, but he had no mission to destroy Saul, and if the Lord chose to bear with Saul a while longer David must look upon Saul as the representative of God. The authorities in both church and state are God's representatives in their sphere, for the powers that are ordained of God. Parents are God's representatives to their children; so are teachers to their scholars, and employers to whom they employ. It is the duty to recognize another's representative character, even if he be a most unworthy representative. If a friend's servant appears at our door with a gift or a message, we must consider that servant's representative character for the time being. Even if the servant be known to us as unworthy, or repulsive, we must consider the friend who is represented by that servant just then and treat him accordingly. We are not necessarily to heed every request of an unworthy representative of one who is worthy, but we must not overlook the representative character even under such provocation. A child has a duty to honor an unworthy parent, as a representative of God, even when the child may be compelled to refuse obedience to a command of that parent which is in manifest conflict with God's commandment. And so every person who bears image is, in a sense, a representative of God; and every disciple of Christ is his representative. "Inasmuch as ye did not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to me," is the way Christ looks at any lack of reverence towards his humble followers on earth. There is no one of us who is not called every day to meet some such opportunity as came to David when Saul was in his power.

3. RESTRAIN OTHERS FROM IRREVERENCE.

So David stayed his servants with these words, and suffered them not to rise against Saul (v. 7.) It is not enough for us to be reverent ourselves; we have a duty to inculcate reverence in those who are under us or about us; and, if need be, to restrain irreverence on their part. We ought to see to it that our children, our scholars, our servants, bear themselves reverently toward all in authority, or who in any sense stand for God. And we ought to feel a responsibility for helping to create a right sentiment in the community with reference to authority and its representatives. It is probably true that there is no sin toward which Americans of all classes are more prone than the sin of irreverence, which this lesson would rebuke. We, in this country, are peculiarly tempted to the feeling that "one man's as good as another; yes, and a great deal better." Especially is it hard for us to realize that rulers and superiors are worthy of reverence as God's representatives, even when they are personally unworthy of respect.

4. MAKE YOUR POSITION EVIDENT.

David cried after Saul, saying, My lord the king. Wherefore hearest thou men's words, See, yea, see (vs. 8-11.) It is not sufficient to have a spirit and purpose of reverence, without evidencing that spirit and purpose in word and action. It is important that those who are in authority, and those who in any sense stand for God, shall know your attitude towards them as God's representatives. And this is all the more important, if they have any prejudice against you as supposably hostile to them. It is right for those of the defeated party in an election, to show their deference to those who have triumphed in that contest. There is a sense in which it is more needful for a citizen to express his approbation of the right acts of a ruler of opposite politics to his own, and to refrain from criticism of such a ruler when the latter does not do well, than for a man to commend a ruler of the same politics as his own, for it is every citizen's duty to have his reverence for God's representative made evident.

5. LEAVE AVENGING TO GOD.

The Lord avenge between me and thee, and the Lord avenge me of thee; but mine hand shall not be upon thee (v. 12.) David didn't feel that Saul was all right, and that he was all wrong. On the contrary, he believed that Saul was wrong and that he was wronged. He believed that the Lord looked at their difference in that way, and was ready to leave Saul's punishment to the Lord. One who knows that he is unjustly suspected or unjustly dealt with, is far readier to leave his case with the Lord for justification, than is one who thinks if he doesn't avenge himself he never will be avenged. And there is no class of wrongs which may more confidently be left with the Lord to take care of, than wrongs committed against us by those who have unworthily represented the Lord in so doing.

6. RECEIVE THE RESULTS OF WELL DOING.

Saul lifted up his voice and wept. And he said to David, thou art more righteous than I; for thou hast rewarded me good, whereas I have rewarded thee evil (vs. 16, 17.) There is no surer way of convincing others that we have a right spirit, than by showing a right spirit. And, in the long run, a loving forbearance will tell on the hardest heart. A bad man is not easily convinced that he is bad, by being abused. But if he is treated with unexpected kindness, he be led to think how unworthy he is of such treatment. Even unworthy representatives of God, in places of authority or influence, are more likely to recognize their own unworthiness, and their injustice toward those with whom they have dealt unfairly, through seeing the God-fearing spirit of those whom they had counted their opponents, than through any deserved rebukes of those who would assume to mete out to them God's justice. There is no better way of securing the results of well-doing than by doing well, persistently and leaving the results to God.—*H. Clay Trumbull, in Sunday School Times.*

News of the Week

A Monstrosity.

MADISON, Ga., Nov. 27.—A strange malformation—a double-headed child—about 24 hours old, was exhibited by Mr. T. W. Jones, of this County, who stated that a mulatto woman, living on his place, gave birth to the monstrosity on Wednesday. He was passing her cabin about the time birth was given, and his attention was attracted by an unusual excitement among the inmates of the cabin, who were intensely alarmed over the occurrence.

Going in to ascertain the cause of the excitement, he was shown the monstrosity by a sister of the woman who had given the unnatural birth, and told by her that it breathed several times after birth. It was placed in a small box and interred, but Mr. Jones, thinking this would be a valuable contribution to medical science, persuaded the mother to let him exhume and preserve it in alcohol. After gaining her consent, he immediately disinterred the double-headed child, put it in alcohol, and the following day brought it to Madison.

It had a well-formed body with two distinct and well-defined heads, each head having all the natural features, though the ears are elongated more than human ears should be, but medical men say that natural proportions are uncommon in such cases. Each mouth had two well-developed front teeth. The eyes in each head were well formed and the heads were covered with a black, silky growth, beginning at the top of the eyebrows and continuing down the shoulders, sides, arms and legs. The chest was as fully developed as with a man 40 years of age, all of the muscles and chest bones showing up well. The arms, hands, legs and feet were symmetrical, but the strangest feature about the formation is that it had two spinal columns, while the front view showed only one body. The placenta was between the shoulders, and the umbilical cord was attached to this, instead of the naval. It was of double gender, with the male sex predominating, and about 12 inches in length. It is a puzzle to medical men, as it possesses both human and animal features. The woman that gave birth to the monstrosity is a mulatto of usual intelligence, and of good general health.

Particular About the Black Cap.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Nov. 30.—Joseph Jewell, one of the three who last March murdered M. P. Renowden to get possession of his earnings, amounting to $25,000, was hanged this morning. He said: "I don't know how I came to commit the deed; it was not for money; I never need that; it is a mystery only God can explain." When the black cap was put on he said: "Put it on square; you've got it twisted." His neck was not broken by the drop. Several seconds after he made an effort as if to raise himself up, and cried "Oh!" In 10 minutes he was pronounced dead. Of his two accomplices, one turned State's evidence, and is now serving a light sentence; the other is under sentence of death.

"*Samaritan Nervine* is a never-failing remedy," writes Rev. J. T. Etter, of New Glavas, Wis.

Too Honest for the Heathen Chinese.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—As an indication of the contempt manifested by the Chinese to the country's laws, Ton Sing, who has been acting as interpreter between Port Surveyor Marlon and the bogus traders from China, has sent word to the Collector he is afraid longer to act. His interpretations have been so faithful as to bring upon him the wrath of his countrymen, who want traders landed. They have hired men to shadow him. He lives in momentary expectation of death.

A Small Planet Discovered.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—A cable dispatch has been received at Harvard College Observatory announcing the discovery of a small planet by Palassis at Vienna. The position November 28, 13 hours; 20 minutes, Greenwich time, was: Right ascension, 3 hours, 19 minutes, 14 seconds; declination north, 15°, 52 minutes, 17 seconds. The daily motion in a right ascension, minus 48 seconds in the declination, is nothing. It is of the 12th magnitude. The planet was readily identified at Harvard College observatory, and observed by Wendell as follows: November 30, 9 hours, 30 minutes, Cambridge time, in a right ascension, 3 hours, 17 minutes, 27 seconds; declination north, 15°, 51 1-10 minutes.

When the skin is parched and freckled by strong winds, use Dr. Benson's Skin Cure. $1, druggists.

"Bill" Jones and Sergeant Mason.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The friends of "Bill" Jones, who tried to shoot Guiteau while he was being driven from the court house to the jail, are inclined to be a little envious of the financial success of Mason's act. Jones, they say, took every risk, while Mason took none. The former was shot at by the policemen and guards who accompanied the van, but Mason tried to shoot down a prisoner over whom he, himself, was a guard. Jones has not yet been tried, nor is it believed he will be. He boasts that his bullet went through Guiteau's clothes and grazed the assassin, while Mason's missile went wide of its mark.

Poisoned.

Thousands of persons are poisoned in America by the contined use of Mercury, Iodide of Potassium and other minerals, for various diseases. The Mercury works its way into the tissues, producing rheumatism and decay of the bones. The Iodide of Potassium eats away the coating of the stomach, and dries up the gastric juices which digest the food, and the patient lingers along in agony or is glad to die to get away from misery. Swift's Specific is a complete antidote to all this poison. It eliminates Mercury from the system, removes the evil effects of Iodide of Potassium, and brings back health and happiness. Send your address for a copy of Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY,
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Naval Officers Shirking Their Duty.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—The Advertiser says United States steamer "Shenandoah," lying in the stream off the navy yard awaiting orders to sail, is not likely to receive a full complement of officers, for almost every officer who is ordered to her, at once endeavors to be relieved. Seamen do not like the prospect of going round the Horn in this vessel, and their feelings are greatly intensified by the action of officers. Sailors claim the vessel is top-heavy and they are crowded together like sheep.

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup.

Infallible, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation, 25c.

Mason's Museum.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 27.—Sergeant Mason has accepted an engagement and will shortly appear in the museum here. Betty and the baby will not be exhibited.

WHERE THERE IS A WEAKNESS OF THE THROAT OR LUNGS, a cold neglected may be all that is required to establish a lingering and generally fatal disease. Even where there is no special tendency to Bronchial or Pulmonary trouble, a severe cold, left to take care of itself, often plants the seeds of a serious complaint, sure to be developed by subsequent indiscretions.—Take especial care of your health, therefore, from the very earliest symptoms of a Cough or Cold, by prudently resorting to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which will soothe and strengthen the bronchial tubes, allay inflammation, and cleanse them and the lungs of all irritating substances. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, Selected as Speaker—Nominees for the Other Places.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Democratic members-elect assembled in the hall of the House this evening for the purpose of nominating candidates to fill the various elective offices. Gen. Rosecrans called the caucus to order. Geddes, of Ohio, was selected chairman; Willis, of Kentucky, and Dibble, of South Carolina, Secretaries; Caldwell, of Tennessee, and Stockslager, of Indiana, tellers. The roll-call disclosed the presence of 184 members. Four others afterward came in, making the total 188. Carlisle, Randall and Cox absented themselves from the caucus.

As soon as the roll-call was completed, Dorsheimer, of New York, offered a resolution providing that votes in the caucus for nominating a candidate for the Speakership be by viva voce. The resolution was agreed to on a division—104 against 80; but the yeas and nays were demanded, and Mr. Nicholls, of Georgia, offered an amendment in the nature of a substitute, providing that the votes be by ballot. The roll was called on the amendment and rejected—75 to 113. Dorsheimer's resolution was adopted without debate.

Nominations for the Speakership were declared in order, and candidates were placed in nomination as follows: John G. Carlisle, by Colonel Morrison, of Illinois; Samuel J. Randall, by Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania; S. S. Cox, by General Slocum, of New York. The roll was called by States. The progress of the voting was watched with keen interest. Frequent messages reporting the footing of private tally lists from time to time were dispatched to the respective candidates outside the hall, and it soon became evident that Carlisle had won the contest.

At the conclusion of the roll call the vote stood as follows:

States.	Carlisle.	Randall.	Cox.
Alabama	3	4	1
Arkansas	5	0	1
California	2	1	0
Connecticut	0	3	0
Delaware	1	0	0
Florida	1	0	0
Georgia	8	1	0
Illinois	7	1	1
Indiana	5	1	3
Iowa	3	0	1
Kentucky	8	0	0
Louisiana	4	1	0
Maryland	0	4	0
Massachusetts	1	0	2
Michigan	6	0	0
Mississippi	5	0	0
Missouri	11	0	2
Nevada	1	0	0
New Jersey	0	3	0
New York	0	7	13
North Carolina	4	2	0
Ohio	2	6	5
Pennsylvania	0	11	0
South Carolina	4	2	0
Tennessee	5	2	1
Texas	10	0	0
Virginia	1	3	0
West Virginia	2	1	0
Wisconsin	5	0	0
Total	106	52	30

The result of the vote having been announced, Gov. Curtin moved Carlisle's nomination be made unanimous, which was immediately done. The Chair appointed Messrs. Randall, Cox and Curtin a committee to notify him of the caucus action. Carlisle's entrance with the committee was greeted with long continued cheers. Being escorted to the Speaker's chair, he spoke as follows:

"MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CAUCUS: Your Committee just formally notified me of my unanimous nomination to the office of Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Forty-eighth Congress, and I am here to thank you very briefly and very earnestly for the confidence reposed in me. If this had been a mere personal contest between me and either of the two distinguished gentlemen whose names were mentioned in connection with this nomination I should have little hope of success. They are all gentlemen of great ability, long experience, undoubted integrity, and I assure them and their friends that this contest closes, so far as I am concerned, without the slightest change of the personal relations which have heretofore existed between us.

"I trust you may never have reason to regret your action this evening, and when the labors of the Forty-eighth Congress close you will be able to congratulate yourselves that no material interest of your party or country has been injuriously affected by my administration of the office for which you have nominated me. In fact, I may go a step further, and venture to express the confident hope that every substantial interest will be advanced and promoted by the united efforts of the presiding officer and the Democratic majority on the floor. Such a result will ensure a victory in great contests yet to come and guarantee a long line of Democratic executives, with an honest, economical and constitutional administration of our public affairs. But you have yet much other labor to perform; and again thanking you for what you have already done, I shall say no more."

Mr. Randall then addressed the caucus. He said:

"A majority of the Democratic Representatives of the 48th Congress has seen fit to designate the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky for the exalted position of Speaker. His administration shall have my firm, fixed and honorable support. To my friends in the minority, who may be disappointed over this result, I tender my gratitude for their support, which was actuated by noble, disinterested friendship, based on the highest considerations of duty, as they believed, to both their party and country. I bow to the decision of a majority of my colleagues. The duty imposed upon me by my constituents will be performed with an earnest zeal in their interest, for the triumph of my party and real prosperity of my country. If in the future there be any service I can render that will tend to these ends it will be performed with a cheerfulness no other citizen can excel." [Applause.]

Mr. Cox, of New York, took the floor and said:

"I tender my acknowledgments to the gentlemen who have given me their confidence, and especially to the 16 gentlemen from New York; and I have to say I am relieved from a responsibility which might have fallen upon my frail shoulders. I sympathize with the distingushed gentleman from Kentucky who is to bear the burden of the great office of Speaker. In so far as I can assist him in anyway he will find me ready, as a coadjutor of the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania. The future of our party depends largely upon its action on fiscal questions. They connect themselves with the liberties of life, with trade, with commerce, with magnanimities of public life, with the grandeur of the Republic. While thanking those who sustained me during the long siege, I confess to feeling somewhat wearied, being on my feet during the last two weeks. The result in 1884 depends upon the wisdom in which we exercise the duties of this Congress. Without a wise forcast and a discreet horoscope, we will be in the future as we have been in the past, derelict, beaten, doubly discomfited. But I hope for better things, and shall endeavor in my humble way to do something toward framing legislation on a higher and purer tone. Remember '84 depends upon our wisdom and discretion." [Applause.]

MINOR OFFICES.

The candidates for the Clerkship were then placed in nomination, and the viva voce method being still pursued, voted for as follows: First roll call—John B. Clarke, Missouri, 91; J. D. C. Atkins, Tennessee, 93; Wm. Martin, Delaware, 5; total, 189. No choice. Second vote—Clarke, 95; Atkins, 92; Martin, 2. Clarke thus received the nomination.

The nomination for Sergeant-at-Arms was conferred upon John P. Leedom, of Ohio, by acclamation.

The next roll call for Doorkeeper resulted in the choice of J. G. Wintersmith, of Texas, by the following vote: Wintersmith, 95; C. W. Fields, Georgia, 62; Coit, Connecticut, 20.

Six nominations were made for Postmaster. During the roll call it became apparent that Lycurgus Dalton, of Indiana, present Superintendent of the Document Room of the Senate, had a majority, and without announcing the vote the nomination was made unanimous.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The caucus of Republican members of the House assembled in the hall of the House at 2 P. M, and organized, with Congressman Cannon, of Illinois, Chairman; Ryan, of Kansas, Secretary. The roll of members was called.

Organization being perfected, Gen. Keifer and all the old officers of the House, with the exception of the Postmaster, who is not a candidate, were renominated upon division, by a vote of 44 to 15. Deputy Postmaster McNair was nominated for Postmaster.

The 15 votes in opposition to Keifer were cast for Robinson, of Massachusetts.

We can easily see why a powder like Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is so well appreciated by a nation of housekeepers. All the articles used in its composition are in the exact proportion necessary to produce a perfect chemical reaction, so that the oven-heat liberates all the available gas, which produces such excellent results.

The Comptroller of the Currency has authorized the First National Bank of Logansport, Ind., to commence business; capital, $350,000.

Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The following is a statement of the public debt for the month ended November 30:

Interest bearing debt—	
Four and one-halfs	$250,000,000
Fours	737,629,100
Threes	299,093,250
Refunding certificates	318,450
Navy pension fund	14,000,000
Total interest bearing debt	$1,301,040,800
Debt bearing no interest—	
Matured debt	$ 6,645,335
Legal tenders	346,739,816
Certificates of deposit	14,465,000
Gold and silver certificates	187,715,731
Fractional currency	6,990,308
Total without interest	$ 555,910,850
Total debt	$1,863,596,985
Interest	10,954,589
Cash in Treasury	$ 364,766,513
Debt, less cash in Treasury—	
December 1, 1883	1,509,785,060
Decrease during November	1,721,676
Decrease since June 30, 1883	41,306,146
Current liabilities—	
Interest due and unpaid	$ 1,978,659
Debt on which interest has ceased	6,645,335
Interest thereon	321,815
Gold and silver certificates	187,715,731
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit	14,465,000
Cash balance available, Dec. 1	153,644,971
Total	$ 364,766,513
Available assets—	
Cash in Treasury	364,766,513
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,615,587
Interest paid by United States	5,922,093
Interest repaid by companies—	
By transportation service	17,631,893
By cash payments, 5 per cent. net earnings	655,198
Balance of interest paid by United States	40,035,000

—A GOOD INVESTMENT.—One of our prominent business men said to us the other day: "In the spring my wife got all run down and could not eat anything; passing your store I saw a pile of Hood's Sarsaparilla in the window, and I got a bottle. After she had taken it a week she had a rousing appetite, and did her everything. She took three bottles, and it was the best three dollars I ever invested." C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Mormonism.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Mr. Beecher said that when in Salt Lake he gave a lecture in the Mormon theater. Pres. Taylor, the 12 apostles and as many of their wives as could be spared attended. He inspected the City with Pres. Taylor and it was a very fine City. He also heard that much said by gentiles on Mormonism was not true. It was one of the great forces of modern times. It had two or three odious features like cancers on a healthful body. No matter how low down its origin it was the phenomenon of the 19th century. It was a spiritual despotism founded on absolute ignorance. It was the literal acceptance of the Old Testament. A man who believed in the verbal inspiration of the Bible could fling no stones at Mormonism. The Mormons had no gorgeous ceremony but were as strong and as cohesive a body as existed. It was increased by thousands every year from Europe and the south of this country. By its system of irrigation in agriculture and the church owning the ditches there was absolute control over the temporal interests of all, and if a man did not do as he ought he was starved out by cutting off his water. Their prosperous fields in the sandy desert gave them some show of reason for saying that providence smiled upon them. No woman wanted other wives around her, but for the hope of salvation she would be willing to curtail her martial rights. Not one half of the Mormons were polygamists, though all believed in it. There were two remedies for this stink-pot in the Nation. One was to let them alone, the other to put them to the sword. The Edmunds bill had been an advantage to them, consolidating them as a persecuted people kept out of the United States, shrouded in prejudice and kept under laws different from other territories with despotism. An army could be sent to eradicate polygamy and might succeed, but it would be foreign to all American laws and the genius of American institutions. This was a poor people to play the despot. But nothing short of extirminating one-third of the people would extirpate polygamy. So far as Mr. Beecher could see the torpor of the Government he knew, on high authority, was because it was not known what to do. He hated Mormonism and its institutions, but loved the Mormons and would be glad to see them redeemed. Let them come into the Union and be open to public sentiment. Let intelligent teachers go among them to make known the better gospel and they could be converted. Take off persecution and the feeling that they are denied their rights and wait for time to work.

It is beyond question that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has done and is doing vast good, and is worthy of the place of honor it holds at the head of all remedies for diseases of the throat and lungs.

The Farwell Building and Chicago Evening Journal Office Damaged by Fire.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Corrected losses and insurances in last night's fire in the Farwell building are as follows: Loss on building, $6,000; insurance, $50,000. Gustave Metzler's loss $50,000; fully insured. Beak & Bucher's loss $50,000; insured fully.

Corrected losses in last night's Journal office fire are as follows: Evening Journal building damaged $6,000; insurance, $40,500. Journal newspaper, loss, $50,000; insurance, $24,500. The presses are in good condition, and the paper will be issued tomorrow afternoon as usual. Jno. B. Jeffrey's printing house, in the same building, loss $80,000; well insured in numerous companies.

Mr. Jeffrey is arranging with other printing houses in the city to fill his contracts with shows on the road.

Stoelker & Co., same building, loss $7,500; fully insured.

IS NOT THIS CONCLUSIVE?

How the Plain Tale of a Plain Soldier Puts Down Injurious Slanders—An Important Statement from Gen. Jubal A. Early.

At this time, when a parcel of malicious and ignorant busybodys are slandering and libeling The Louisiana State Lottery Company and its President, those who believe in justice and fair play will read with interest the following from the pen of Gen. Jubal A. Early, whose veracity is unquestionable. Read what he has to say:

"Mr. M. A. Dauphin, the President of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, resides in New Orleans, which has been his place of residence for many years; and he is universally esteemed as a gentleman of high character. For the correctness of whatever he publishes in regard to the operations of the Lottery Company I am willing to vouch. The drawings of the Lottery, semi-annual and monthly, are under the sole and exclusive control of Gen. Beauregard and myself, the officials of the Lottery Company having nothing to do with them, except to furnish us with the requisite materials and facilities; and we take especial care that the drawings are published precisely as they take place. In the monthly schemes all the tickets are sold, and all of the prizes are necessarily drawn, so that the Company has no possible inducement to make any false statement in regard thereto.

"I may say here that there are many people who cannot understand how it is that, when they have bought five, ten, fifteen or twenty tickets they have drawn nothing. It is only necessary to say that of those who do buy tickets there must necessarily be a very great many who draw nothing. If it were not so, no one would be fool enough to establish a lottery. When a man, by spending $10, stands a chance of drawing $150,000, $50,000, $20,000, and various other prizes of smaller amounts; or by spending $5, can draw $75,000, $25,000, $10,000, and various other prizes down to $25, he must not be surprised if he fails after taking many chances. It is a matter of chance or luck entirely.

"Gen. Beauregard and myself have had ample opportunity to test the integrity of The Louisiana State Lottery Company in all of its dealings, and we are willing to vouch for it, as we have done on repeated occasions. If any one can satisfy us that the company has acted fraudulently in any of its dealings, we will dissolve our connection with it very promptly, and take far more efficient measures to expose its misdeeds than can be taken by irresponsible anonymous newspaper correspondents.

"The Company, which numbers among its stockholders some of the most respectable gentlemen of New Orleans, has sense enough to know that it can make a great deal more money by conducting its operations fairly and honestly, than by a resort to fraud. It has a firm financial basis to stand on, and it is therefore subject to the hostility of other lottery companies which have no capital.

"I may add that it pays annually for the support of the Charity Hospital in New Orleans, one of the noblest charities in all the country, $40,000 per annum, according to its contract with the State. Besides this, its principal proprietors contribute very liberally and largely to other charities and public enterprises. J. A. EARLY."

Get It, Sure!

Wells' "Rough on Rats" Almanac, at druggists, or mailed for 2c. stamp. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City.

A Tale of Blood.

SEYMOUR, Ind., Nov. 26.—Yesterday there arrived in Medora, a town situated 19 miles from this place, a woman giving her name as Eliza Kemp. She is now engaged as an agent of dress patterns. Seventeen years ago there occurred in Seymour one of the most blood curdling and mysterious murders ever committed in this part of Indiana. There were subsequently three others murders committed, caused directly by the first murder. For the past 17 years these murders were entirely surrounded by the deepest mystery, and not until the present time, when the testimony of Eliza Kemp was given, was the true history of the crime known. A history of the crime, briefly given, is as follows: On the night of January 3, 1868, Moore Woodmanse, a wealthy merchant of Medorh, came to Seymour, on his way to Cincinnati. He had $2,000 in cash, with which he was to purchase goods. He registered at the Rader House for the night, and was assigned to Room No. 7. He was missed from his room, and his disappearance was for over nine months a mystery, when, in October, his body was found in White River. His head was cut off, but the examination by several doctors who had treated Woodmanse during life, gave a general verdict that it was the remains of Woodmanese. The Rader House was ransacked for supplemental evidence of the suspected murder. After removing the carpets in Room 7, blood stains were found on the floor, and attempts of scrubbing stains from the stairway were discovered. Gordon Kinney, an employe of the hotel, was suspected of knowing of the murder. When the excitement caused by the finding of the body was at its highest, an unknown man called Kinney from his door one night, and, as he opened the door, he was shot and instantly killed. Soon the unfruitful efforts to find the murderers were abandoned. Again, in 1872, Reuben Wheeler was mortally wounded. When told be had to die, Wheeler made a confession, stating that on the night of Woodmanse's murder two men had taken from the Rader stable the horse and spring wagon, in the morning they returned. The bottom of the wagon was covered with blood. It was afterwards taken out and new boards placed in instead. Bader was arrested for the murder, but acquitted; and again the affair was a dark mystery.

On the night of the murder a dance was being held in the dining-rooms of the Rader House. Towards the close of the dance Sam Long and A. W. Flynn, both gamblers and hard cases, left. It was known that Flynn and Woodmanse had had a difficulty, and were engaged in a lawsuit. Flynn had threatened to kill him, and his partner, Sam Long, said that the case should never come to trial. It was also proven that they had followed him to Seymour. After the murder the men returned to Medora. Every time, during the many years, that new evidence or news concerning the Woodmanse murder was reported, it was followed by a meeting of these men. Suspicion began to point strongly towards them. Flynn threatened to shoot one Emery, who had talked about him; but Emery shot first and instantly killed Flynn. Sam Long, the partner, immediately disappeared; and Alden E. Rodman, a suspected accomplice, was one night taken by an unknown mob and hung. Thus, from knowing of the murder of Woodmanse, Gordon Kinney was murdered, Reuben Wheeler was mortally wounded, A. W. Flynn was shot and instantly killed, and E. A. Rodman was hung. Over 17 years had passed away, and the mystery of the murder had grown into the mystery of five still unsolved.

Yesterday, as before stated, Eliza Kemp arrived in Medora. The Woodmanse murder is no longer a mystery. For Eliza Kemp is no other than the Eliza Kemp who occupied Room 8, next to Woodmanse's room, in the Rader House, on that fatal night. She said: "On that night I was suddenly awakened by a noise in Room 7. In a second I was fully awake, and realized that some one in the next room was begging for his life. I then heard 'Sam, kill the d— s— of a b—.' Then a blow, followed by a heavy fall, and a moan or two. Then one said: 'He's dead, d—n him.' They then agreed to take his body, cut his head off and throw the body in the river. I left Seymour early in the morning, and have never told what I heard. I am going to Kansas in a few days, or would not now tell what I do, because my life has been threatened time and again by anonymous letters and in other ways."

Five of the six supposed to have been connected with this murder have been killed, and Sam Long, the only one remaining, left in 1866 and has never since been seen or heard of. Thus after 17 years of mystery, the murder will out.

The most eminent physicians of the age recommend Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for all bronchial troubles.

The False Prophet.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Times publishes a dispatch from Khartoum, dated Friday, which states Capt. Merchant, who witnessed the battle between the Egyptian army and the forces of El Mahdi, says Ala Ed Dean Pasha, Governor of Khartoum, was killed at the opening of the battle. He states Hicks Pasha was slain by a lance the third day of the battle, when the last cartridge of the Egyptians had been fired. The men in Hicks Pasha's army then had been without water three days, and soldiers were offering $4 for a drink. The fugitives, if any, from the Egyptians, must have been slain or captured making for well known wells.

Col. De Caetligon has again sent a spy to visit the scene of the battle, and enter El Obeid and ascertain the fate of the survivors. Cheyenne, the civil engineer, was with Hicks Pasha, and it is supposed shared his fate. All biscuits and provisions stored at Duem for Hicks Pasha's army had been brought to Khartoum. Outlying garrisons are gradually arriving at Khartoum. The Greeks and Copts, and Austrian mission, with 120 negro Christians, and the French Consul, are leaving Khartoum.

Samaritan Nervine is a certain cure for spasms. It is a charming aperient too.

Watterson on the "Old Ticket" Racket.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Henry Watterson, in an editorial letter to the *Courier-Journal*, telegraphed to-night, makes the following statements as to Mr. Tilden's candidacy and his connection with Mr. Randall in the contest for the Speakership: "The backers of Mr. Randall have fled once more to the stupid talk about the old ticket, and are at this moment legging Mr. Tilden into the contest. I can say positively and of my own knowledge, that Mr. Tilden is as irreconcilably opposed to the old ticket as he was last summer. He would not go to Washington to take the oath of office, far less to accept the nomination. Those who connect his name with the Presidency merely display their own ignorance, or worse. I do not believe he has raised his hand or uttered a word, directly or indirectly, in the Speakership contest. Still, baffled and beaten, the Randall men are using the name of Tilden in a brutal and vulgar manner, such as, if Mr Randall does not disclaim it, ought to cost him Tilden's personal confidence and respect.

"Dr. Benson's Celery Pills cured my sever neuralgia." Mrs. H. M. Cocklin, Shepherdstown, Pa.

Is This a Bid for the Nomination?

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The World prints an interview with an intimate friend of Samuel J. Tilden, in which it is stated that the latter has remodeled his Gramercy Park building especially for an artistic public institution. Under his will the building and splendid library collection will be left in trust to the City for a public library. The Trustees will be Henry Watterson, of Louisville, and Manton Marble and John Bigelow, of this city. Property and contents are estimated at a million dollars. The endowment will be an ample support for the institution.

• Humanity's great hope for the future is alone to be realized in improved conditions of matrimony. What a profound obligation does this fact involve! Those who realize the responsibility can hardly do better than take advice from Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, whose wonderful remedies for the cure of all diseases peculiar to women are so justly celebrated. Send for pamphlet.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

A Pig Story.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 2.—Seven months ago Walter Murch, of East Addington, dropped a valuable ring into a pen in which there was a pig a month old. The ring was supposed to be lost. When the pig was eight months old it was killed, and the ring found about its tongue uninjured. It encircled the tongue two and a half inches from the end, and of course almost divided that organ. In a short time longer the end of the tongue must have dropped off.

The germs of scrofula, latent in every person, are destroyed by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

Truth Stronger than Slander—The Record of the Past Year.

A partial list of the prizes above One Thousand Dollars, paid by the Louisiana State Lottery Company during the year ending November, 1883, together with the names and addresses given to the Company by the holders, omitting those who have requested it.

Receipts for the amounts are on file at the offices of the company.

DRAWING OF DECEMBER 19, 1882.

Sallie F. Kingsley, 1723 Master st., Philadelphia, Pa	10,000
Thos. F. Bell, 826 E 5th st., South Boston, Mass	10,000
Harper S. Fries, 137 W. Court st., Cincinnati, Ohio	10,000
John T. Garvin, 26 Willard Place, South End, Boston, Mass	10,000
F. Bollhagen, 711 Pine st., St. Louis, Mo	5,000
L. Shelton, collected through Kentucky National Bank	5,000
Mrs. Harriet Woodman, Vesper, Onondaga Co., N. Y	4,000
Paid Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco, Cal	4,000
Underwood Fisher, collected through First National Bank, Three Rivers, Mich	4,000
Geo. C. & D. Ayres, Danville, Va	2,000

DRAWING OF JANUARY 9, 1883.

Alvin Kensler, Odessa, Mo	75,000
Augustine Lopez, 96 Baronne st., New Orleans, La	5,000
F. Tagliapietra, 123 Conti st., New Orleans, La	5,000
H. E. Stevens, Titusville, Pa., collected through Penn Bank, Pittsburg, Pa	1,200
N. B. Apple, Omaha, Neb	1,200
J. B. Ketchum, 632 Broadway, New York	1,200
Paid Union and Planters' Bank, Memphis, Tenn	1,200

DRAWING OF FEBRUARY 13, 1883.

Chas. Rigney, Jr., Maysville, Ala., collected through W. R. Rison & Co., Huntsville, Ala	15,000
Crittenden T. Collings, Second National Bank, Louisville, Ky	15,000
Paid National Metropolitan Bank, Washington, D. C	5,000
George Kohler, Zaleski, Ohio, collected through First National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio	5,000
Samuel Cook, 1508 Tenth st., N. W., Washington, D. C	2,000
Geo. K. Harris, Surgeon-General's office, Washington, D. C	2,000
L. R. Davis, 284 Washington st., New Orleans, La	2,000
P. Luscy, 520 Burgundy st., New Orleans	2,000
Henry Mendel, collected through Seasongood, Sons & Co., Cincinnati, O	2,000
G. Zeiss, Philadelphia, Pa	1,200
Paid Nodaway Valley Bank, Maryville, Mo	1,200

DRAWING OF MARCH 13, 1883.

J. Allen Schaeffer, Allentown, Pa	15,000
J. J. Dwyer, Handsoms Depot, Southampton Co., Va	15,000
F. E. Callender, St. Paul, Minn., collected through National Bank of St. Paul	15,000
John Shipley, Morristown, Tenn	5,000
Israel Brown, Osceola, Fla	5,000
O. Allan Pierce, 1-8 Canal st., New Orleans, La	2,000
Paid International Bank, Chicago, Ills	2,000
B. A. Hathaway, Chicago, Ills	2,000
Jacob F. Dickson, Newburyport, Mass	2,000
George Whitman, Kennerville, La	1,200
Prof. John C. Spills, 12 Hopkins st., Cincinnati, Ohio	1,200
George H. Persons, Mount Lookout, Ohio	1,200
W. B. Cord, Amelia, Ohio	1,200
John Francisco, Washington, D. C	1,200
W. H. St. Clair, Washington, D. C	1,200

DRAWING OF APRIL 13, 1883.

Michael Connolly, Troy, N. Y	25,000
Henry M. Kiessling, 188 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ills	15,000
Anatole Trisot, Vermillionville, La	15,000
James R. Day, Matta Bend, Saline Co., Mo	2,000
Edwin T. Eisenberg, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa	2,000
H. H. Harper, St. George's, Colleton Co., S. C	2,000
Wm. R. Hampton, Tracy City, Franklin Co., Tenn	2,000
R. F. Kruger, 241 Fourth st., Milwaukee, Wis	2,000

DRAWING OF MAY 8, 1883.

Don Antonio, Martinez Perez, Havana, Cuba, collected through Messrs. Moses, Taylor & Co., New York City	30,000
Paid Messrs. C. B. Richard & Co., 61 Broadway, New York	2,400
James J. McMillan, Caldwell, Texas	2,000
Sam Jones, Los Angeles, Cal	2,000
P. Schumacker, Allentown, Pa	2,000
J. F. Albert, 614 Locust st., St. Louis, Mo	1,200
Henry Ehrhardt, S. W. cor. 10th and Market sts., St. Louis, Mo	1,200

DRAWING OF JUNE 12, 1883.

James Demoruelle, Treme st., New Orleans, La	75,000
Gustave Rosenthal, Fayetteville st., Raleigh, N. C	15,000
Paid L. F. Servary, bookkeeper State National Bank, New Orleans, for account Bank of Commerce, Memphis, Tenn	10,000
Frank Brown, Eastport, N. Y	10,000
W. B. Hutchinson, 12 Old slip, New York	10,000
H. N. Pleasanos, Cleveland, Ohio	5,000
James J. Walsh, 189 Varick st., New York	5,000
F. M. Ward, Pasadena, Cal., collected through Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal	2,000
G. T. Kimberlin, Texas, Washington Co., Ky., collected through First National Bank, Springfield, Ky	1,000

DRAWING OF JULY 10, 1883.

Lieut. Josiah Chance, 17th Infantry, Fort Lincoln, Dakota	30,000
Gus Botto, Opera saloon, Cairo, Ills., and A. B. Gibson, conductor Cairo Division, Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R. R., Carmi, Ill	15,000
A. T. DeBaun, Cairo, Ills	15,000
Chas. D. Thompson, 32 E 14th st., N. Y	10,000
Theodore Voigt, 25 Avery st., Boston, Mass	5,000
M. T. Moore, Burgin, Mercer Co., Ky	5,000
J. Evert, 423 N. Clark st., Chicago, Ills	1,200
H. P. Lobach, 416 N. 7th st., Philadelphia, Pa	1,200
E. Ditricastein, 3 Chambers st., New York City, collected through Germania Bank, New York	1,200

DRAWING OF AUGUST 14, 1883.

W. T. Muse, Rocky Mount, N. C	15,000
Rev. Moses Zerovich, 544½ S. Canal st., Chicago, Ills	15,000
Jack Graves, Stockell Engine No. 4, Nashville, Tenn	10,000
Gustave Esuman, Preble Machine Works, 38 and 40 W. Monroe st., Chicago, Ills	5,000
Messrs. Sam Selig and J. M. Littlehale, Selma, Ala	5,000
Wm. E. Oates, C. Willis, A. A. Prescott and Rob't Payne, collected through Vicksburg Bank of Mississippi	2,400
I. V. Vondersmith, 3029 Locust st., Philadelphia, Pa	1,200

DRAWING OF SEPTEMBER 11, 1883.

Mrs. Martha Livingston, Morgan City, La	15,000
J. W. Rafe, corner Marigny and Claiborne sts., New Orleans, La	15,000
Chas. L. Mayer, care Hirsh, Mayer & Co., 160 Market st., Chicago, Ills	2,400
W. C. Merrill, Albert Lea, Minn	2,000
A. Miller, 721 Tremont st., Boston, Mass	2,000

DRAWING OF OCTOBER 9, 1883.

L. A. Hayer, for Mrs. M. P. Hayer, New York City	15,000
Thos. Matterface, New York City	15,000
H. C. Richardson, collected through J. R. Dick & Co., Meadville, Pa	5,000
Mrs. L. Woolery, Philadelphia, Pa	5,000
M. C. Mitchell, 3108 M st., N. W., Washington, D. C	5,000
E. M. Flack, Hopkinsville, Ky	2,000
Wm. Lowery, 124 W. Madison st., Chicago, Ills	2,000
J. J. Meding, Washington, D. C	2,000
J. G. Turner, cor. Common and Baronne sts., New Orleans, La	1,200
Wm. H. Ford, 296 Dryades st., New Orleans, La	1,200

DRAWING OF NOVEMBER 13, 1883.

M. A. Sacerdote, 50 St. Louis st., New Orleans, La	15,000
N. B. Phelps, 145 Berlin st. (6th Dist.) New Orleans, La	15,000
Paid Bank of Madison, Jackson, Tenn	5,000
Paid Jules Cassard, New Orleans National Bank, New Orleans, La	4,000
Robert Alexander, through Lockwood & Co., San Antonio, Texas	1,200

For full particulars of the Grand Semi-Annual Drawing of the 18th inst., see scheme in another column of this paper to-day.

The Riches of Montana.

BOZEMAN, MONT., Nov. 29.—Great excitement prevails throughout Western Montana over rich mineral discoveries in the Cœur D'Alen mountains. Miners and prospectors who have returned, state that there has been nothing in the history of the western States and Territories to equal the richness and volume of the newly discovered fields. The minerals consist of silver, tellurium and free gold, $100 per man per day being taken out from the gulches, and $35 to $40 per man per day panned out. The streams are in the northern part of Idaho. Eagle City is 40 miles from here, on the Northern Pacific Railroad. There are now about 500 people in camp.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE Valuable Medicine.

Dr. M. H. PARMELEE, Toledo, O., says: "I have prescribed the 'acid' in a large variety of diseases, and have been amply satisfied that it is a valuable addition to our list of medicinal agents."

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

Every Soldier disabled in service and in line of duty, by wound, injury or disease, is entitled to pension. Widows, Minor Children, Dependent Father or Mother, or minor brothers and sisters of soldiers, whose death was due to military service, are entitled. Thousands of Pensioners Entitled to Increase. Honorable Discharges, and Certificates of Lost Discharges, obtained. Charge of desertion removed. Horse claims payable in January, 1884. Bounty still due in many cases. Send for New Laws, Rulings and Decisions. H. S. [illegible] & Co., 712 Eleventh St., Washington, D.C.

News of the Week

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30.—At 1 o'clock this morning Frank Atkins, living in the northeastern portion of the city, known as Walnut Hills, was awakened by firing, and found a street car standing still. As he approached it a man stepped off the car, fired at him, and ran. Entering the car he found John Cosgrove, the driver, and Wm. Swift, the conductor, bleeding and unconscious on the floor. He drove the car to the stable, and called a surgeon. The men remained unconscious. The wounds being in the abdomen, it is supposed they are necessarily fatal. There were no witnesses to the shooting, but parties who got off that car before the shooting tell of a quarrel between the conductor and a passenger, and this passenger is supposed to be the man who did the shooting.

LATER.—Harry Shaffer, a young man engaged by Merrie, Verlage & Co., has been arrested. He confesses he shot the men. He says he had been drinking, but was not intoxicated; that the conductor quarrelled with him about the fare, and threatened to whip him at the end of the route; that the conductor and driver at the end of the route assaulted him, and he fired in self-defense. Driver Cosgrove is dead. He made a statement that Shaffer was fighting in the car with the conductor; he tried to help the conductor, when Shaffer fired. Swift, the conductor, may recover. He says Shaffer was drunk, and refused to get off at the end of the route; that he tried to put him off, when the firing began.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 30.—John B. Lowell, engineer of the Baltimore & Ohio Tug Convoy; James Houston, Chief Engineer of the Baltimore & Ohio Fire Department; Joseph Gepp, Chief of the Baltimore & Ohio Locust Point Police, and Perry Shafer, Chief of the West-bound Freight Department, started down the river this morning on a gunning expedition. About 9 o'clock, when about seven miles from the City, a flock of ducks crossed the stern of the boat, when Shafer, in the bow, rose and fired. At the same time Houston, amidships, also rose, and the contents of Shafer's gun struck him in the head, carrying off the whole crown, causing death instantly. Shafer is terribly prostrated by the affair. Houston was 40 years of age, and leaves a family.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 30.—Laura Riall, wife of John R. Riall, this morning murdered her two girls, aged 2 and 5 years, and cut her own throat. At an early hour the mother of Mrs. Riall learned her daughter was not well. Later she thought she detected the smell of gas. Assistance was summoned, and the door was broken open, when Mrs. Riall was found standing in the middle of the room in her night dress, blood running from her throat. The children were both dead, lying on the bed. She had cut all the arteries and veins in the left wrist of each, and they soon bled to death. Mrs. Riall could not speak, but with a pencil wrote that she did not want to live. Her husband is a traveling salesman, and absent from home. Mrs. Riall had never shown evidences of insanity, but complained very much because of the long and frequent absence of her husband from home. She is still alive to-night, but there is no probability she can recover. She is about 28 years old.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 30.—Arthur Irwin, a fair-haired, innocent-looking boy, while sitting at breakfast with his parents, who are of ill-repute, suddenly and without any warning, stabbed his mother in the abdomen with his fork. He said he had heard the neighbors say that she was a bad woman and should be killed, and he thought it best he should murder her. She will probably die.

JANESVILLE, Ks., Nov. 28.—Sunday night C. B. Hendricks and wife went to the house of a young man (Thomas Maguire), accused him of maligning Mrs. Hendricks' character and shot him dead. The evidence indicates the woman did the shooting. Both were arrested and confined. Shortly afterward an unknown person fired through the window, injuring Hendricks in the head. He will probably die.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., Nov. 27.—A sad accident occurred last night on the Vandalia extension, known as Terre Haute & Logansport Railway, six miles south of here, costing one, if not three lives. A party of people took a hand-car for the purpose of running to church on the above road. Mr. Geo. Werrick was standing on the forward portion of the car with a lighted lantern, and the car was driven very rapidly. It ran into some cars that were left on the main track unknown to the party. The car was totally wrecked. Mrs. Werrick was instantly killed, and her husband and brother, J. Warner, badly injured. The balance of the party were badly bruised, but will recover.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—The State Legislature at the last session passed the "Habitual Criminal Act," which provides if any one commits a crime after conviction of the first offense, he shall be punished the full extent allotted by the law for such offense; and for a crime committed after the second conviction receive not less than 15 years. The first conviction under the statute was that of William Sullivan, who had served terms for shooting at a police officer, and for burglary. He was tried for burglary this time, and the jury awarded him 20 years.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 27.—Perry Manis arrived at Anderson this afternoon, and was placed in jail on the charge of the murder of Susannah Nelson. Jasper Nelson, the woman's son, also charged with the crime, is locked up in a cell near Manis. The latter objects to talking to reporters, saying he has been ordered by his lawyers to have nothing to say. He is the ugliest looking prisoner ever in jail here, and if looks could convict, the crime would be fixed on him beyond doubt. When searched at the jail to-night he had a large penknife tied in a handkerchief and ingeniously tied about his neck. Manis will talk until asked about his sudden wealth a short time after Mrs. Nelson disappeared, and then refuses to go further.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—It is reported Addie Bresnan, 16 years, daughter of Patrick Bresnan, of Astoria, L. I., has been abducted by Capt. Gordon, a sea captain, 45 years old, also living in Astoria. Gordon bears the reputation of a crank.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 2.—Nellie C. Bailey, who is charged with the murder of Clement Bothamly, in Indian Territory, and was held by the United States Court in $10,000 bonds, was brought here in safe keeping, having failed as yet in giving the bond. She claims that Bothamly suicided. She is a beautiful woman, has been married twice, and was traveling with Bothamly to Texas, where he intended to get a divorce from his wife and then marry her.

Minor Mentions.

Bigelow, late receiving teller of the Bank of the Republic, Washington, was convicted of embezzlement and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

Mrs. Retter, of Cedar Falls, Iowa, drew $1,150 from a bank with which to purchase land. She was followed home by an armed man, who stole the package from her home.

Samuel Remine, Section foreman on the Illinois Central Railroad, was found dead in a gully near the village of Cornland, Ill., with the side of his head crushed in. It is believed he had been assassinated.

Lewis G. Smith, sexton of the church in East Boston where Rev. W. H. Cudworth, the pastor, dropped dead on Thanksgiving Day, died a similar death in the church Saturday, while Mr. Cudworth's body was lying in state.

Richmond Stuart, colored, was hanged Friday, at Shreveport, La., in the presence of 4,000 people, mostly colored. Many came hundreds of miles. Stuart led in prayer, gave out the hymn, asking those present to join. He proclaimed his innocence till the last.

At Pencoming, Mich., fire broke out in Rhodes hall, at 3 o'clock Friday morning, while a dance was in progress. The hall and most of the business part of the Town, consisting of half a dozen stores, were burned. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $6,000. No loss of life reported.

At Lafayette, Ind., Tuesday night, Miss Purviance, a school teacher, stepped out on the porch, when she was seized by two men, who gagged her, carried her to a straw stack, and repeatedly outraged her. She was found next morning in an insensible condition. No clue to the scoundrels.

At Macon, Ga., Ambrose West, a negro, aged 18 years, convicted of murdering James Monroe, was hung Friday in the presence of 2,000 people. The first attempt at hanging was horrible, the rope breaking. After the lapse of an hour the noose was again adjusted, death speedily following the fall.

A young man named Montgomery, crazed by disappointed love, tried to kill himself at Oil City. He will recover, but is dangerously wounded.

A negro boy (Pete Jones) was found dead in jail at Springwells, Tenn. It is supposed he was killed by a white man (Earnest Worthington), the only other occupant.

A man calling himself Col. Thomas B. Ferguson, from the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, who recently negotiated for three farms near Irving, Illinois, for which he was to pay $9,000, proves to be a forger, but he only secured $300 for 10 days' work.

At Parsons, Kan., an unknown boy about 18 years old, called at the hardware store of Rowland & Bigewood and asked to see a revolver, and while examining it slipped a cartridge in one of the chambers and immediately shot himself in the head and dropped dead. There was nothing on his person to identify him, but he said he came from Illinois and was looking for work.

CONGRESSIONAL.

First Session of the Forty-eighth Congress—Organization, Etc.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

The Senate was called to order by President pro tem Edmunds; prayer was offered.

The President laid before the Senate the credentials of the re-election of Beck, to succeed himself; of Palmer, to succeed Ferry; and Pike, to succeed Rollins.

The oath was administered to Beck, Bowen, Cullom, Dolph and Ferry, whose credentials were submitted last session.

The customary resolutions notifying the House and President that the Senate was ready for business was agreed to, and a recess of one hour taken.

On reassembling, the recess was extended to 3 P. M.

At 3 o'clock the Senate was again called to order, but there being no prospect of a speedy House organization, they adjourned. In the administered oath to Senators the iron-clad oath was taken by Messrs. Beck, Bowen, Cullom, Dolph, Frye, Hoar, Manderson, McPherson, Palmer, Pike, Plumb, Sabine, Saulsbury and Wilson, the remainder taking the modified oath.

The new Senators are Messrs, Pike, Kenna, Gibson, Colquitt, Wilson, Riddleberger, Sabine, Palmer, Cullom, Manderson, Dolph and Bowen.

HOUSE.

At 12 o'clock Clerk McPherson rapped the House to order, and proceeded to call the roll of Representatives. When the State of Mississippi had been reached, the Clerk said he wished to make a statement as to his failure to put upon the roll the name of any Representative-elect of the Second District; the reason was no paper which could be considered a certificate of election in the sense of law had been presented him. Chalmers had filed four exhibits to support his claim, but neither individually nor collectively did the exhibits afford the Clerk sufficient authority for the enrollment of Chalmers. If the Governor of Mississippi issued a certificate of election to any one it had not been presented to the Clerk. In regard to the First District of North Carolina, the Clerk had not received the certificate of the successor of Mr. Pool, deceased.

The roll call disclosed 316 members. The nomination for Speaker being in order, Mr. Geddess said: "I nominate for Speaker of the House of the Forty-eighth Congress, Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, a man acknowledged preeminently qualified for the place."

Mr. Cannon presented the name of Mr. Keifer, of Ohio, and Mr. Lyman named Mr. Robinson, of Massachusetts.

Messrs. Morrison, Tucker, Reed and Calkins were appointed tellers. The Clerk proceeded to call the roll, which resulted as follows: Carlisle, 191; Keifer, 112; Robinson, 2; J. S. Wise, Virginia, 1; Wadsworth, of New York, 1; Ochiltree, of Texas, 1; Lacey, of Michigan, 1.

The Clerk declared Carlisle elected. Randall and Keifer escorted the gentleman to the Chair. The entrance into the Chamber was the signal for loud applause. The oath was administered.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Upon taking the chair, Carlisle said:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:—I thank you sincerely for the high honor conferred by the vote just taken. To be chosen from a membership by a body like this to preside over its deliberations is a distinction upon which any citizen could properly congratulate himself, and I assure you your kindness is fully appreciated. At the same time I realize the fact that the position which you assign me is one of great labor and responsibility, and while profoundly grateful for this manifestation of your confidence, I shall enter upon the discharge of its duties with serious distrust of my capacity to meet in an acceptable manner the requirements of the office. I promise, however, to devote to your service all the zeal and capacity of which I am possessed.

"Gentlemen, the maintenance of order on the floor is essential, absolutely essential, to an intelligent, systematic transaction of public business, and I earnestly invoke your assistance in the enforcement of the rules adopted for the government for our proceedings. A large addition to the membership of the House, resulting from the late apportionment of Representatives, makes this duty even more difficult than before, and without cordial co-operation and support I cannot reasonably hope evenly to discharge the ordinary daily duties of this office. That you will cheerfully co-operate with me in every proper effort to preserve order and facilitate business legislation, I have no doubt; but, gentlemen, I shall ask something more than mere co-operation in the discharge of my duty. Assuring you of my earnest desire at all times to be just and impartial, still I cannot expect to avoid mistakes, and shall be compelled therefore, frequently, no doubt, to rely on the friendly forbearance of gentlemen of both sides of the House. I am sure, gentlemen, all matters of legislation presented to this Congress will receive from you such careful consideration as the magnitude and character of the interests involved require, and your action upon them be wise, conservative and patriotic.

"Radical changes in the laws and regulations effecting the commercial and industrial interests of the people ought never to be made unless imperatively demanded by some public emergency; and in my opinion under existing circumstances, such changes would not be favorably received by any considerable number of those who have given serious attention to the subject. [Applause.] Many reforms are undoubtedly necessary, and it will be your duty, after careful examination of the whole subject in all its bearings, to decide how far they should extend, and when and in what manner they should be made; [applause] and if there be any who fear your action in this or any other subject will actually be injurious to any interest, or even afford reasonable cause for alarm, I am quite sure they will be agreeably disappointed. [Applause.] What the country has the right to expect in the economy, administration of every department of the Government, just and equal taxation for public purposes, a faithful observance of the limitations of the Constitution and a scrupulous regard to the right and interest of the great body of the people, in order that they be protected, for Congress has the power to protect them against encroachments in every direction. Whatever can be done under the circumstances surrounding us to meet this expectation ought to be done in my judgment. But, gentlemen, without detaining you further, I am ready to take the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution and laws, and proceed to complete the organization of the House." [Applause.]

The iron clad oath was administered by Kelley, of Pennsylvania, the oldest member of the House.

When Kansas was reached, Mr. Peters, the Representative at large of that State, at the request of Mr. Springer, was asked to step aside. Mr. Springer stated that the Governor of Kansas had forwarded him a petition signed by himself and other State officers, and a large number of citizens, protesting against the admission of Mr. Peters on the ground that under the Constitution and laws of Kansas he was ineligible to hold office. He, however, withdrew his objection and Mr. Peters took the oath.

Mr. Converse, rising to a question of privilege, said that the Clerk of the House this morning had stated that he had a certificate from the Governor of Mississippi which had been presented by a person claiming to be a Representative of the Second District. He had said that he would not place his name on the roll for reasons satisfactory to Mr. Manning. He had chosen not to present the certificate taken by the House. He (Converse) had called on Mr. Manning's attorney and asked permission to present Mr. Manning's credentials to the House. It had been the policy of the House by an unbroken train of precedent to seat a member who held the certificate of the Governor. He asked to have the certificate read.

Mr Keifer said that Mr. Manning had never accepted the certificate and had put on the Clerk's file a statement which showed that he was beaten by 980 votes. He had also in effect stated that he would not have asked to be seated on that certificate. Did the gentleman propose to force Mr. Manning to do what he would not do himself?

Mr. Converse replied that not only did Mr. Manning hold the certificate and was prima facie entitled to the seat, but upon contest it would be shown that he was entitled to it upon his merits.

The certificate was read, after a short discussion over the right of Republicans to demand the reading. The other papers were on file in the Clerk's office.

Mr. Converse offered resolutions reciting that Mr. Manning holds the certificate of the Governor of Mississippi, and providing that he be immediately qualified as a member of the House without prejudice as to the final right of his seat.

Mr. Kasson doubted whether the House had a right to order a man who did not claim his seat to be sworn in, to which Mr. Converse replied that Mr. Manning did claim his seat. The previous question was ordered on a resolution; yeas, 162; nays, 128.

Mr. Calkins offered a resolution providing that the certificate of the Governor of Mississippi certifying to the election of Mr. Manning, together with the certificate of the Secretary of State, and all other papers in the hands of the Clerk of the House touching the right of Mr. Chalmers to his seat be referred to the Committee on Elections, when appointed, with instructions to report without delay, which parties, if any, were entitled *prima facie* to be sworn in, pending the decision on the merits of the case. Pending action, the House adjourned.

Postal Telegraphy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Following are extracts from the report of the Postmaster General relating to the postal telegraph:

The subject of telegraphy in connection with our postal system is one of special and increasing interest. It has in all its aspects and relations been so fully discussed in the reports of this Department, as well as in Congress and by the press, as to obviate the necessity of an elaborate presentation of it in this report. I may, however, remark that the impression widely prevails that our means of telegraphic communication should not be limited to such as are furnished by private companies which enjoy a monopoly and claim to be exempt from government control in their relations with the public. Several substitutes for the present system have been suggested: 1st. The acquisition and operation of the existing lines by the Government. 2d. The construction by the Government of lines which it will operate in competition with existing companies. 3d. The creation of a company by which lines of telegraph are to be supplied to the capital of each State and other places having a given number of inhabitants, or where stations are now maintained, or the business of the country may hereafter require them. The company, in consideration of the special powers conferred by Congress, is, at certain reduced rates to be prepaid by stamps, to be paid by the United States not to exceed 10 per centum upon its authorized capital stock over and above operating expenses. The Government is obliged to furnish at each station the requisite accommodations for the officers employed in the transaction of business, and to assume the duty of receiving messages and delivering by mail or otherwise such as are transmitted.

I hereby state in the most general form the leading features of each of these plans. It will be perceived that they are essentially different. The first two contemplate that the Government shall own and operate the lines, including all the necessary apparatus and the third that a company shall be employed to perform the required service at a stipulated compensation.

The establishment and operation of a postal telegraph as a monopoly, or in competition with private companies, would, it is insisted, reduce rates, which are now exorbitant, and protect the public against the abuses and evils deemed to be inseparable from the service as it exists. In either event an enormous expense must be incurred. But without dwelling upon that consideration, it is clear that an efficient execution of either plan will necessarily involve the employment of a multitude of operators, messengers, mechanics and laborers, and thus largely add to the patronage of the Government. An increase of that patronage beyond what is indispensable to the public service is to be deprecated and avoided, and it is one of the dangers which threaten the purity and duration of our institutions. In Europe the telegraph is under the control of the public authorities. With us, the administration is the Government in action, and may, for the time being and for all practical purposes, be considered the Government itself. In seasons of political excitement and to some extent at other times, is there not ground for serious apprehension that the telegraph, under the exclusive control of the dominant party, might be abused to promote partisan purposes and perpetuate the power of the administration? But if it could be kept entirely free from such influence I should hesitate to sanction a measure providing that the United States shall become the proprietor of telegraph lines, and operate them by its officers and agents.

The incorporation of a company with a charter having the essential features to which I have adverted finds in some quarters advocates, and has been heretofore considered by Congress. Its employment for the purpose in question is not subject to some of the objections justly urged against the other plans, and by many is preferred to either of them. A reduction of rates will, it is believed, be thereby secured. The duty of receiving and delivering telegrams will be discharged by the officers of this department. That the adoption of this plan would result in a considerable increase of officials and employes is undeniable. Conceding that Congress has authority to incorporate a company and clothe it with the power necessary for the effectual accomplishment of the purpose in view, such a measure will inaugurate a new policy, the adoption of which I do not feel at liberty to recommend.

If Congress can create such a company, it may incorporate railway and other companies, and contract with them for the carriage of mails; and if this may be done it will not be denied that the Government may build railways and other roads, and construct and equip vessels for postal purposes. The Postmaster General in 1800 established, at the expense of the United States, a line of stages for the conveyance of the mails between Baltimore and Philadelphia, and although the contract system now prevails, Congress may unquestionably direct its abandonment and the substitution of its own vehicles in lieu of those furnished by the contractors. Congress by such legislation would thus enter upon a new sphere of action which there is reason to fear would be the first step in a dangerous direction. The patronage of the general Government would be enormously increased, and its jurisdiction expanded to matters heretofore confined to State legislation or private enterprise. The injurious tendency of such legislation cannot well be overestimated.

As to telegraphic service wholly within the several States, unless the power to establish postoffices and postroads be successfully invoked, the existing rates are beyond Governmental control. The opinion has been advanced, that inasmuch as Congress has authority to take charge of the telegraph as a part of the postal system, it may do nothing in that direction and yet prohibit citizens and private companies from engaging in the business unless they comply with prescribed terms and conditions. It is said that the greater power necessarily includes the less, or, in other words, that the absolute power to prohibit includes the limited power to regulate. The doctrine has evidently no application. It is only by exercising its power in some of the modes already discussed, or in some other appropriate way that the Government can prescribe forms upon which competition will be permitted, or prohibit altogether. When a line is neither owned, controlled or operated by the Government, nor in its behalf, a telegraph company in the transaction of so much of its business as is confined within the limits of a State is beyond the reach of Congress.

I have endeavored to maintain the authority of Congress to assume control of the telegraph because it has been and still is seriously disputed. The existing companies operate their lines solely for the purpose of making money, and while it is doubtless true that their rates, as a whole, are unreasonable, yet in view of what has already been said, I do not think the evils complained of are so grievous as to call for Congressional intervention.

Tragedy in a Court Room—Cattle Thief Lynched.

ALBUQUERQUE, Dec. 4.—The Journal's Prescott, Arizona, special gives an account of a tragical scene in the Court room. Judge French, Chief Justice of the Territory, presiding. Atty. Gen. Churchill and District Attorney Rüch became very much excited in argument, and finally came to blows. While the officers were endeavoring to restore order, McAtee, the defendant, drew a knife and rushed up to a man named Moore, 70 years of age, and inflicted what is thought a fatal wound; then turning upon C. W. Beach, late editor of the Prescott Miner, a son-in-law of the plaintiff, Kelsey, stabbed him in the neck. He then made a rush for the Court reporter, and was about to plunge the knife into him, when Mr. Beach drew a revolver, sending the ball through McAtee's spinal column. Order was immediately restored. The old man Moore and McAtee will die. Beach will recover.

A man named Johnson, who last week shot and killed a cowboy named Brantley, near Coolidge, N. M., for reporting him for stealing cattle, was lynched last night.

An Extensive Swindling Scheme.

DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 4.—Joseph Lohnstein, a cotton buyer of Dallas, was brought to the City to-day from Sherman, charged by the Texas Pacific Railroad with forgery and swindling. It is claimed that Lohnstein's operations covered upwards of $125,000. It is alleged he was in collusion with Easton, the defaulting agent of the railroad at Sherman. It is said the fallacious name of G. J. Anderson, was used by Lohnstein's confederate at Sherman in sending him samples of cotton, bills of lading, etc. Lohnstein paid Anderson for 25,000 bales of cotton through the banking house of Oliver & Briggs, drawing between $40 and $50 for each bale. This cotton was consigned to Herman Bros., Fatman & Co., and Leaman Bros., New York; Stettard & Co. and Friedlander & Co., New Orleans, and some Eastern mills. All drafts were promptly paid by the consignees, except $8,000 now held by Oliver & Briggs against Lohnstein. The attorney says others are implicated, and startling developments are looked for.

In a quarrel at a church near Cassville, Mo., between Wm. C. Black and Wm. Brown, son of Clergyman Brown, the latter stabbed Black four times, killing him. Brown fled.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The Spanish Government has decided to disband 10 regiments of infantry and substitute one regiment of artillery.

The grave of Jacob Nelling, who was lynched at Oxford, Ind., bears traces of having been disturbed by ghouls.

Thomas A. Doyle was elected Mayor of Providence for the 15th time, after an interval of three years, by a majority of 2,358.

The nomination of Hon. J. G. Carlisle as Speaker of the House of Representatives, was followed by an impromptu celebration when the news was received at his home in Covington, Ky.

The Egyptian Government has sent a note to the Consuls of the Powers declaring that no change can legally be made in the status of the Suez Canal without fresh concessions from Egypt.

Flames are still at work on the timbers of the Sumner gold mine, at Kernville, Cal., formerly owned by John P. Jones. The works cost nearly $1,000,000. It is thought the heavy machinery will be saved.

Coleridge, the British Vice Consul at Kertch, has begun suit for libel against the London Globe, for publishing a dispatch to the Central News stating he was the head of a company which engaged pilots to wreck vessels in the Black Sea for the purpose of obtaining insurance.

A train from Macon to Savannah killed Ann Williams and Ed. May, negros. Their bodies were terribly mutilated.

Theresa Sturba, sentenced to one year's imprisonment for the murder of Charles Stiles, caller of the Chicago Call Board, was released from the penitentiary at Joliet, having completed her term.

Masked burglars visited the house of Isaac Gale, a rich farmer near Owasso, Mich., intimidated the inmates, robbed the house of $100 and two gold watches, drove away with the family horse and carriage.

Dr. J. Matthew Shea, who for years has been a materializing medium in Chicago, held a seance in the West Division. With false beard and flowing white robes he undertook to represent the spirit of an Indian prince, and was seized, stripped, and locked up by Lieut. Hubbard, of the police force.

In making an improvement on Cole's Hill, the graves of the pilgrims who came over in the "Mayflower" and who were buried during the first Winter were discovered. These are the only graves of the first settlers positively identified. Tablets will be placed to mark the exact location.

At dinner-time, Monday, two men went into the Merchants' National bank at Des Moines, one of them creeping in at the rear door. While the latter grabbed $600 in currency and fled, the former kept the cashier busy answering questions. The theft was soon discovered, and the pursuit was so hot that the criminal dropped the money in the street.

It is reported the Winchester Arms Company, of New Haven, the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, of Bridgeport, Conn., and the large Cartridge Company of Lowell, Mass., have combined, and in future will act together as a syndicate, controlling the cartridge industry of the country. The Union Cartridge Company, of Bridgeport, employs 1,500 operatives, and the Winchester Company as many.

A large red fox, which for years has evaded the best hounds and hunters of Kenton County, Ky., and had been dubbed Stonewall Jackson, was captured by Shelly Hudson and others, who had turned loose 32 English fox-hounds. The chase lasted six hours, ending near the Boone County line.

The skeletons of 23 persons, and about the same number of horses, were discovered in the northern part of Dickey County, Dakota, near the head of Moose River, by a party of explorers, a few days ago. Among the skeletons were found brass cavalry buttons, spurs, and other effects of mounted men, supposed to be the remains of some party traveling with a cavalry escort, but there is no record of any such missing expedition.

The steamer "Fred Debarry" burned at Jacksonville, Fla. She was built at Wilmington, Del., in 1881; cost $78,000; damaged $60,000; insurance, $40,000.

Miss Maggie Littlefield, of Logan, Ill., was to have been married on Thanksgiving Day. On Tuesday she sat down to the dinner table apparently well and died suddenly in her chair.

Minister Lowell's eligibility as rector of St. Andrews University having been decided affirmatively, he has accepted the election. His rectorial address is expected to attract a large attendance of literary and fashionable people.

A Mexican, near Pueblo, discovered that his child had, while playing, burned up $200 in paper money. In his rage he killed the child, and then out of remorse threw himself in front of a locomotive, which ran over and killed him. His wife is now insane.

Organization of Clerks to Rob their Employers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Some grocers' clerks formed the A B C Union, the object of which was to systematically rob their employers. A rule of the Association is that each member should by fair means or foul possess himself of $125 a month and deposit it with Christian Krosz, of Brooklyn, Treasurer. Members would be given $2,500 from the funds at the end of the year, if they wished to go into business; if sick, they were to be paid $2 a day. The Retail Grocers' Union caused the arrest of Krosz and a number of clerks. It is said that Krosz must have received something like $7,000 from members of the Society. Two clerks, one of whom robbed a grocery store, were to-day held for trial.

Appropriation Bills Vetoed.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 4.—A message from the Governor vetoing all appropriation bills except the portion relating to the pay of employes, was presented to the Legislature to-day. The Governor bases his action on the ground that the business for which the Legislature was called in extra session had not been attended to.

The House, after hearing the Governor's veto message read, took a recess. The House Congressional Apportionment bill passed finally.

Republican Caucus.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Ten Republican Senators met in caucus this morning, Sherman presiding, who appointed the following committee to arrange the membership of committees: Cameron (Wis.), Hoar, Ingalls, Miller, (Cal.), Harrison, Hale, Miller, (N. Y.) A resolution for the immediate re-election of officers was debated and withdrawn. Adjourned.

Mahone and Riddleberger did not attend.

New York Chamber of Commerce 117 Years Old.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The institution of the Chamber of Commerce, 117 years ago, was commemorated to-day in the "Long-room" of Fraunce's Tavern, where Washington took leave of his officers just 100 years ago. Lunch in the imitation of the lunch of 1783 was served.

Three Children Burned to Death.

NEW YORK, Dec 3.—A double frame house on West Fourteenth street, known as "Nigger Row," occupied by 47 families, burned this evening. Hattie, Mabel and Edgar Johnson, aged respectively three, two and one year, perished in the flames. The father is white, the mother colored. Many other occupants had narrow escapes. Loss, $20,000.

Frank James.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 4.—Frank James was brought from Independence this morning. He appeared in the Criminal Court, accompanied by his cousel. The trial of the Blue Cut train robbery will be fixed this afternoon; it will probably be early in January. James says he is enjoying usual health.

ROYAL

FULL WEIGHT
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER

BAKING

POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 106 Wall street, New York.

The Markets.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, 1883.

The following is the statement of the New York banks for the week ending Saturday:

Loans increase	$1,108,000
Specie, increase	1,265,800
Legal tenders, decrease	11,100
Deposits, increase	1,358,500
Circulation, decrease	4,100
Reserve, increase	915,075

The banks are $6,198,975 in excess of legal requirements.

To-day's reports up to the latest hour by telegraph to the BLADE say money is easy at 3 ₩ cent on call. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6½ ₩ cent. Bar silver, 110¼. Sterling Exchange weaker at $4.82¼ for long and $4.84¾ for short. Government Bonds strong. State Securits dull. Railroad bonds firm. Stocks ⅛@@½ ₩ cent higher. Northern Pacific preferred rose to 62⅛, Oregon Transcontinental to 47⅝, Northwest to 125⅝.

Government Bonds—4½s, coupons, 114; 4s, 123; 3s, 100⅝; Pacific 6s, '95, 127½ bid.

The following will show the change in Government bonds during the past week:

	Dec. 4.	Nov. 27.
4½'s, coupons	114	115
4's "	123	122⅝
3's, registered	100⅝	100½
Pacific 6's of '95	127½	130

TRADE.

General trade was a little slow during the past week, made more so than it would have been on account of the intervening holiday. Aside from specialties for the holiday trade, business was of moderate proportions.

THE MARKETS.

On Tuesday of last week No 2 red wheat soled at 103¾c for cash in this market; on Wednesday it rose to 105c; on Thursday there was no trading; on Friday the value was 104¾c; on Saturday it marked 104½c, and on Monday it was worth 103¼c, showing a decline for the week of ½c.

During the past week the wheat markets of the United States were unsteady, and at the close on Monday there was notable weakness. Receipts of wheat have been large, especially of the Spring variety. At leading points the elevators are weighted down with wheat, and as the reheipts continue larger than the shipments, it is not difficult to ascertain the cause of the depressed feeling. But notwithstanding the present condition of the wheat trade, there is a hopeful feeling on the part of many dealers that before the twitter of the bluebird is heard in the Spring there will be a sharp demand for American wheat. The Spring wheat receipts are sufficient to frighten a large number of operators from taking hold at present, but it is claimed that when the volume of receipts show a lessening the markets will firm up rapidly. At present the difference in price of wheat in the West and at seaboard ports is too great. New York must advance, or the West show a decline before a free movement can occur. A livelier export demand will put wheat up in the East, and as soon as this takes place the West will be able to furnish the wheat without actual loss by transportation. That there will be a much better European demand for our wheat than at present, there can be no doubt.

Corn has strengthened up considerably within the week. There is a growing belief that the crop was much less than at first reported, and that the amount of low grade corn is largely in excess of anticipations.

At to-day's session of the Toledo Produce Exchange there was but little disposition manifested to take hold of cash Wheat, and the trading hour was passed with but few sales. Prices about unchanged.

Sales No. 2 Red Wheat to-day .... 3,500 bu
" " " yesterday .... 6,500 bu

No 2 Lake Shore Red Wheat, 104½c; No 3 Red Wheat, Lake Shore, 94¾c, ¼c up; No 4 Red Wheat, one sale at 82c, Wabash.

For future delivery there was a fair trade in No 2 Red Wheat; the market closed weak.

	Dec. bu.	Jan. bu.	Feb. bu.	Mar. bu.	Apr. bu
Sales to-day...	65000	163000	38000	....	....
" yesterday.	17000	86000	....	....	....

Seller December, 103½@103c, latter to close, no change; seller January 104¾c and finally 104¼c, ⅜c decline; seller February, 106½@106¼c; seller May, 111½c, and on closing transaction 111⅜c, ⅜c off.

Cash Corn sold freely at steady prices, which were above those of yesterday.

Sales Cash Corn to-day .... 11,500 bu
" " yesterday .... 8,500 bu

High-mixed Corn, 57c; No 2 Corn, 56½c, 2c higher; Rejected Corn, 53½c; No Grade Corn, 43c; No 3 White Corn, 54@53½c.

For future delivery trade was brisk in No 2 Corn and prices were advanced.

Sales to-day .... 148,000 bu
Sales yesterday .... 67,000 bu

Seller December, 57c, 2½c improved; seller January irregular; opened at 56¼c and closed at 56½c, 1¾c improved; seller May, 59½@59⅝c, 2⅛c stronger.

Oats—Sale No 2 at 31½c, Wabash.

Clover Seed weak and lower. Sales moderate. Prime, $5 65, 5c lower; No 2 Seed, $5 40, 5c lower; Prime, January delivery, $5 77½, 2½c off; Prime, February, $5 95.

General Produce.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 4.—Oil—Market dull and steady; trade light; opened at 116⅝c, declined ½c, and closed at 116⅝c.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 4.—Oats at 39c. Lard lower; tierces, refined, $8 25; keg, $8 75. Bacon—none here. Others unchanged.

BUFFALO, Dec. 4.—Wheat nominal; No 1 hard Duluth at 114c. Corn quiet and steady; 10,000 bu sample at 59c; 4,000 bu No 2 mixed, 62c. Oats nominal at 37c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 4—Wheat lower; December, 95¼c; January, 96⅛c; February, 97½c; May, 104⅜c. Receipts, 113,200 bu; shipments, 6,400 bu. Corn nominal; rejected, 38½c bid. Oats firm; No 2 offered at 31c. Rye higher; No 1, 57½c; No 2, 55½c. Barley easierr; No 2, 62½@62¾c; February, 64½c; extra, 51c bid.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 4—Flour active but unchanged; family, $4 40@4 90; fancy, $5 00@5 50. Wheat dull and drooping. Corn firm; high mixed, 52@53c. Oats firm at 33@34c. Rye steady at 60½@61c. Barley steady; extra No 3 Fall at 60@62c. Pork firmer at $14 25. Lard stronger at $8 20. Bulk meats steady at $5 50@6 25. Bacon firm at $6 50@8 75. Whisky steady at 113c.

DETROIT, Dec. 4.—Wheat feverish; cash 104⅞c; December, —c; January, 107¾c; No 2 Red, cash, 103⅝c; No 2 white, 95½c; receipts, 19,000 bu; shipments, 5,000 bu. Corn steady. No 2 cash, 56c bid; receipts, 10,000 bu; shipments, —— bu. Oats quiet; No 2 white, 34c; No 2, —c; receipts, 2,000 bu; shipments, none.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4—Wheat—Regular easier; 96¼c December; 96⅞c January; 97¾c February; 104½c May. Corn higher; 57c December; 56½c January; 56¼c February; 58⅜c May. Oats higher; 31¼c December; 31⅜c January; 35c May. Rye at 57½c. Barley at 65c. Flax seed at 139c. Pork higher; $12 85 December; $13 60 January; $13 80 February. Lard higher; $8 32½ December; $8 50 January; $8 60 February; $8 97½ May.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Flour—Receipts, 35,000 bbls; sales, 11,000 bbls; market dull and rather weak. Wheat—Receipts, 69,000 bu; market ½@⅝c higher and subsequently became weaker and lost most of the advance; active speculative trading; No. 1 White, nominal; sales 40,000 bu No 2 Red, December, 110⅛@111¼c; 984,000 bu do January, 112⅝@113¼c; 1680,000 bu do February, 114⅞@115¾c; do March, 116⅝c; do April, 118⅝c; 96,000 do do, May, 119⅝@120¼c. Corn—Receipts, 47,000 bu; market ½@¼c higher and fairly active; mixed western spot, 59@65c; do futures, 63¾@67¼c; sales, 1,520,000 bu. Oats—Receipts, 66,000 bu; market ¼@⅜c higher; western, 36@42c; sales, 510,000 bu. Beef quiet and steady; new extra mess, $12 50. Pork firm; spot new mess, $14 00@14 25. Lard higher and strong; steam rendered at $8 72½. Butter quiet and held firm; western, 10@38c; Pennsylvania creamery, 35@40c. Cheese quiet at 2@13c. Sugar dull and weak. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Petroleum dull. Rice firm and fairly active. Coffee dull. Freights steady. Turpentine dull at 35½c. Rosin quiet at $1 50@1 55. Tallow firm at 7¼@7⅜c for western. Eggs firm at 29@31c.

BALTIMORE, Dec 4.—Flour—Market unchanged; Howard street and western superfine, $3 00@3 50; extra, $3 75@4 75; family, $5 00@5 75. Wheat—western firmer and inactive; No 2 winter red, spot and December, 107¾@107⅞c; January, 110@110⅛c; February, 112¾@112⅝c. Corn—western dull and nominally higher; mixed, spot, and December, 62c bid; January, 61¼@62 bid; February, 61¾@62⅛c; steamer, 56c bid. Oats firm and quiet; western white, 40@44c; mixed, 38@39c; Pennsylvania, 38@44c. Rye quiet at 66@68c. Hay steady and firm; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland, $13 00@15 00. Provisions—Market firm and without change; mess pork, $14 50; Bulk meats—shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, $6 50@8 00; Bacon—shoulders, $7 00; clear rib sides, $9 00; hams, $14 50@15 00. Lard, refined, $9 25. Butter firm; western packed, 10@24c; creamery, 25@35c. Eggs steady at 30c; pickled dull at 20@22c. Petroleum unchanged; refined, 8¾c. Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 11@12c. Sugar dull; A soft, 8¼c. Whisky steady at 118@118½c. Freights to Liverpool per steamer unchanged; cotton 11-64d; flour, 1s 9d; grains, 5¼@6d. Receipts—Flour, 3,200 bbls; wheat, 42,000 bu; corn, 23,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu; rye, 600 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 411,000 bu; corn, 115,000 bu. Sales—Wheat, —— bu; corn, —— bu.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 4.—Flour steady; family, $5 10; choice, $5 50@5 60; fancy, $6 00. Wheat slow; No 2 red, 99⅞@101 cash; 101¼ December; 103@103⅝c January; 105c February; —c March; 109⅛@109⅝c May; No 3 red, —c. Corn active, but declined toward the close; No 2 mixed, 49c cash; 48¾@49⅛c December; —c year; 49⅝@50c January; 49⅝@50c February; 52½@53⅛c May, closing at about inside figures. Oats lower and slow; 28⅝@29⅛c cash; 28¾c bid December; —c year; 29c January; 34⅛c May. Rye lower at 53½@54c. Barley dull at 55@70c. Lead dull at $3 40@3 55. Flaxseed at 135c. Butter at 32@35c. Eggs at 25c. Hay and bran unchanged. Corn meal firm at 230c. Whiskey steady at 114c. Pork higher and firmer; jobbing, $13 50. Bulk meats quiet; long clear, $6 65@7; short rib, $6 70@6 80; long clear, $7@7 05, according to age. Bacon slow; short rib, $8 37½; long clear, $8 50. Lard higher at $825 asked. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls; wheat, 66,000 bu; corn, 72,000 bu; oats, 25,000 bu; rye, 9,000 bu; barley, 32,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls; wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu; rye, — bu; barley, 1,000. Hogs—Lower and weak; Yorkers, $4 50@4 65; packing, $4 65@5 10; butchers', $4 90@5 15; receipts, 9,200; shipments, 1,600. Cattle quiet; good to export steers at $6@6 40; Texans, $3 25@4 25. Receipts, 1,200 head.

Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Beeves—Receipts for two days, 4,750 head, including 45 car loads for exportation, making 10,940 head for the week; market active and firm and ½c higher for dressed weight; fair to prime native steers $5 20@7 00 ₩ cwt; tops, $7 25; 7 car loads; common Texas steers, $4 70@4 95; exports for the week, 911 live cattle, 110 live sheep, 10,300 quarters of beef, 1,333 carcasses mutton and 100 dressed pigs.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for two days, 12,000 head; making 41,170 for the week; all readily sold at an advance of fully ½c; $3 90@5 50 ₩ cwt for common to choice sheep; export wethers $5 60@5 90; poor to prime lambs, $5 00@6 75.

Hogs—Receipts for two days, 13,300 head, making 41,900 for the week; live hogs firmer at $4 75@5 50 ₩ cwt.

BUFFALO, Dec. 3—Cattle—Receipts for to-day; 715 head; for the week thus far, 4,800 head; for the same time last week, 2,100 head; consigned through, 136 cars; market fairly active and a shade higher, offerings compare favorably with last week; extra steers, $6@6 40; good to choice steers, $5 05@5 90; fair to medium, $4 65@5 50; light butchers, $4 55@5; choice heifers, $5 15@5 50; stockers and feeders; $3 85@5 00; fat bulls, $3 40@4 10; best grades disposed of.

Sheep—Receipts for to-day, 3,200 head; the week thus far, 9,000 head; for same time last week, 10,400 head; consigned through, — cars; market moderately active and higher for best grades; fair to good western, $4 00@4 50; choice to fancy, $4 60@5; common, $3 40@3 85; western lambs, $5 00@5 25; Canada lambs, $5 25@5 50.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 9,500 head; for the week thus far, 17,000 head; for same time last week, 12,000 head; consigned through, 17 cars; market fair demand but lower rates; good medium weights, $5 35@5 50; Yorkers, $5 15@5 30; choice heavy, $5 45@5 55; common to choice pigs, $4 35@4 60. Several cars unsold.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Dec. 3.—Cattle—Receipts for to-day, 4,000 head; market fair at about last week's prices.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 3,980 head; market active; Philadelphias, $5 25@5 50; Yorkers, $4 70@480.

Sheep—Recepits to-day, 4,400 head; market firm at about last week's prices.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3—Hogs—Receipts, 50,000 head; shipments, 3,000 head; market weak and 10c lower; mixed packing, $4 35@4 75; heavy packing and shipping, $4 75@5 40; light, $4 25@4 70; skips, $2 75@4 35. Closed with 25,000 unsold.

Cattle—Receipts, 6,000 head; shipments, 1,700 head; market steady and firm; exports, $6 15@6 50; good to choice shipping steers, $5 40@6 00; common to medium, $4 00@5 00; range cattle steady; Texan cows, $3@3 85.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,400 head; shipments, 700 head; market steady; inferior to fair, $—; good, $4 00; choice, $4 00.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—Beef cattle fair; prices ¼@⅜c higher; best beeves, $5 50@6 25; first quality, $4 50@5 25; medium, $3 50@4 25; ordinary, $3@4 50; most sales from $4 to $5 40. Receipts, 1,81 head.

Swine—Only fair supply; fair to good demand; receipts, 6,605 head; quotations at $6@7 25. Receipts, — head.

Sheep and Lambs—Quotations for shae, $4@5; lambs, $4@5 75. Receipts, 1,713.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 3.—Hogs—Market weak; common and light, $3 85@5 00; packing and butchers, $5 00@5 40. Receipts, 13,000 head; shipments, 265 head.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 3.—Wheat — Receipts, 42,000 bu; shipments, 38,000 bu; market weak; 82⅞@83c cash; 84⅞@85c January; 87c February. Corn—Receipts, 36,000 bu; shipments, 13,000 bu; market lower and weaker; 39¼c bid cash; 38¾@39c December; —c year; 40⅛c May. Oats—Nominally higher; 23⅛c bid cash, 26c asked.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 900 head; market weaker and a shade lower; native steers, $5 75; stockers and feeders, $3 75@4 50; cows, $2 75@3 65; Colorado half-breed steers, $3 60@4 50; Texas steers, $3 25@3 90.

Hogs—Receipts, 7,000 head; market weaker and lower; $4 50@5; mainly $4 75@4 85.

Sheep—Receipts, —— head; market steady for good; natives, $2 25.

WOOL.

Bradstreet's Boston dispatch: "There is no change to notice in the market for wool. The demand has been fair, the sales amounting to 2,077,400 pounds of all kinds. The sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces have been a little over 1,000,000 pounds at 36@38c for X, 38@40c for XX, and 41@42c for XXX and above. Michigan X fleeces have been selling at 33@35c, and a very choice lot sold at 36 per pound. Combing and delaine fleeces are firm and in demand, but the stock is light. We quote from 39@43c for fine delaine and 44@45c for No 1 combing. Unwashed wools rule steady and in fine demand at the usual wide range of prices. California wool has been quiet and the sales comprise 237,000 pounds Spring at 23@26½c, and small sales of Fall at unchanged prices. Pulled wools have been quiet, and sales have been at 23@28c for common and good supers, and 40@43c for choice. Foreign wools have been quiet.

A WORD

CONCERNING THE

LOUISIANA STATE

LOTTERY.

In view of the recent unwarranted attacks made upon the honesty, integrity and fair dealing of "The Louisiana State Lottery," and the many doubts expressed as to the drawing and payment of prizes by this institution, we deem it but simple justice to make this **voluntary** statement regarding our dealings and experiences with the company, and to certify to the fact of having drawn and having been paid in **full** the prizes opposite our respective names.

These prize tickets were purchased of COL. B. FRANK MOORE, formerly of New York, but now of Chicago, to whose honest, straightforward, **conscientious** manner of conducting business, we bear willing testimony.

He never made a statement not absolutely tru never made a promise not strictly fulfilled, in connection with, and relative to the operations of "The Louisiana State Lottery." He never encourages the purchase of tickets by parties who are unable to take the risk or lose the amount of investment. On the contrary, he tells you not to invest if you haven't the money to lose, and certainly where there is no compulsion there should be no complaint if the investor fails to draw a prize.

As to the "viciousness and immorality" of Lotteries, we leave the world to judge. We are simply dealing in facts.

"Fiat justitia ruat coelum."

These prizes were promptly paid on presentation of the tickets at the home office in New Orleans, which establishes beyond question the integrity and good faith of the company.

Frederick Jussow, 314 E. 58th Street, New York City	$50,000
Fred F. Boltz, Fort Wayne, Ind	20,000
A. Z. Ackerman, Milford, Del	20,000
M. Schmitt, 426 W. 51st Street, New York City	15,000
Rev. Moses Zerovich, 544½ Canal Street, Chicago, Ill	15,000
Geo. M. Barkdoll, Norristown, Pa	15,000
John T. Garvin, 47 E. Brookline Street, Boston, Mass	15,000 10,000
B. L. Holt, (box 632) Maryville, Mo	15,000
Henry N. Kiessling, 188 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill	15,000
W. M. Martin, Fort Scott, Kan, (formerly Bangor, Mich.)	16,000
W. W. Irwin, L. & R. R. R. Co., Louisville, Ky	15,000
Benjamin F. Story, Springfield, Mass	5,000
True A. Heath, Concord, N. H	5,000
M. Michaelis, 289 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill	2,500
Louis Saunders, 321 Broadway, N. Y. City	2,500
Miss Dora M. Michaelis, 378 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill	2,000
Wm. Lowery, 124 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill	2,000
C. M. Stinson, Fairfield, Iowa	1,250
Levi Alden, Madison, Wis	1,250
Daniel Breyl, 172 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill	1,250

PENSIONS!

To all soldiers who are in any manner disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in the service. Widows, children, mothers and fathers entitled if soldier has died from wounds or disease. Many claims even recently allowed are under new laws lately passed, entitled to be INCREASED

REJECTED CLAIMS successfully prosecuted where others have failed. Thousands of soldiers or heirs are yet entitled to receive more BOUNTY

HONORABLE discharges and pensions to deserters by Act of August 7, 1882.

Don't delay. Advice free. Address, with stamp

L. C. WOOD, Washington, D. C. Box 34.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS

In closing out our Book trade we have left a few sets of Juvenile Books, which are excellent for Holiday presents. Among the lot are a few of the

"Home Twilight Series,"

published by Jas. Miller, New York. There are four volumes, published originally at $1.25 a volume. The titles are as follows:

"Much Ado About Nothing," "Briery Wood," "The Hero Without Courage," "The Young Fortune Seekers."

They are beautiful books for children, nicely printed and bound, and in a box. We will send the set to any address for $2.

A set of these will not only be a pleasant but useful Christmas or New Year's present to any youngster up to 16 years of age, either boy or girl.

Address "BLADE," Toledo, Ohio.

A VERY CHEAP BOOK BY MAIL.

ILLUSTRATED

BIBLE BIOGRAPHY.

It is a biography of all the prominent characters in the Scriptures, comprising both the Old and New Testaments, by one of the most celebrated Divines in the English Church, with a preface by REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

It is the most beautifully illustrated book ever published, there being 25 full page illustrations by Gustave Dore.

"BIBLE BIOGRAPHY" is essential to every one who desires to read the Scriptures understandingly.

The book was originally published by subscription at $3.00. We have a few perfect copies on hand which we will mail to any address on receipt of $1.25, postpaid. It is beautifully printed and elegantly bound. At this price it should be in the house of every Scripture reader.

As the supply is limited, those desiring it should order it at once.

Address all enclosures to

BLADE COMPANY,
TOLEDO

Farmers and Business Men

AND EVERY OTHER CLASS,

Are Always Liable to Accident and Disease and their Families to Destitution.

Against Disabling Injury,

Provide by a General Accident Policy, granting Weekly Indemnity while Disabled, and Principal Sum in case of Death.

Against Premature Death,

Provide by a Life Policy.

Against Failing Powers,

Or the time when children will have to be educated or started in business, provide by an Endowment Policy, to accumulate a fortune for you.

Best and Safest Investment in the World, Even Without the Insurance.

THE TRAVELERS

Life and Accident Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

Issues all these, single or combined, at Lower Rates than those of any other Sound Company in the world.

SECURED BY OVER $7,000,000 ASSETS AND $1,750,000 IN SURPLUS

Apply without delay to the nearest of our countless Agents, or write to the Home Office at Hartford.

JAMES G. BATTERSON, President. RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary.

JOHN E. MORRIS, Assistant Secretary.

A FEW OF THE BEST AUTOGRAPHS

SHOWING IMPROVEMENT IN HANDWRITING, FROM USING

Gaskell's Compendium

OF

SELF-TEACHING PENMANSHIP.

These young men have all learned at home at odd hours, without a teacher. The Compendium has been their only guide.

The Best Specimens of Improvement this month come from W. E. ERNST, of Mendon, Mich. We give his autographs, old and new, with his portrait below.

Mr. Ernst writes:

Prof. G. A. GASKELL.

DEAR SIR: I received your Compendium of Penmanship on Aug. 3, 1881, and as I have been practicing faithfully what time I have had since then, I thought I would send you a few specimens of my writing in order to show the improvement made. I think your Compendium is as good a work on penmanship as was ever published, and as a testimonial of that fact I can point to the hundreds of young penmen all over this country who have learned from it. I am now teaching private classes in writing with good success. Have enrolled forty-one in my present class. Am eighteen years old. Wishing you the best success, I am,

Yours truly,
W. E. ERNST,
Mendon, Mich.

Mr. Howard writes:

G. A. GASKELL, Esq.,
Box 1534, New York City.

DEAR SIR: Enclosed is 75 cents for the PENMAN'S GAZETTE for one year. I send you specimens of my handwriting, which show what I have done from your Compendium. I consider it the best system for all who want to become good writers at home without a teacher.

Yours truly,
H. A. HOWARD,
Rockland, Maine.

Mr. Lilly writes:

Prof. G. A. GASKELL,
Principal Business College.

DEAR SIR: Enclosed please find sample of my present style of writing, and of my old. The improvement is the result of your system. Please send me a Circular of your colleges in Jersey City and Manchester, at your earliest convenience, and oblige,

Yours truly,
WILLIAM JAMES LILLY,
Spearfish, Dakota.

Old Style: Will Ernst
Improved Style: W. E. Ernst

Old Style: H. A. Howard.
Old Style: William Lilly.

Improved Style: H. A. Howard.
Improved Style: Wm. Jas. Lilly.

Mr. Howard's post-office address is Rockland, Maine. Mr. Lilly's post-office address is Spearfish, Dakota.

Gaskell's Compendium of Penmanship is not altogether in book form. No one can sit down by himself and learn from a book alone. It requires practice from movable copies. The Compendium consists of four parts—**Copy Slips**, a small **Book of Instructions**, **Ornamental Sheet** and **Envelope or Case**, into which these are placed for mailing. It has now had a sale of OVER TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND, and the demand for it to-day is much greater than ever before. Teachers and others are offered liberal inducements to take the agency for it. Thousands of young people have acquired a good handwriting from it, but there are hundreds of thousands who have not as yet seen it, and who would gladly buy it if they thought they too could make good writers so easily. Sent, postpaid, to any address for **One Dollar**. Address,

Prof. G. A. GASKELL, Box 1534, New York City P. O.

Other specimens from young men and women all over the country are printed in a circular which we mail free to any address.

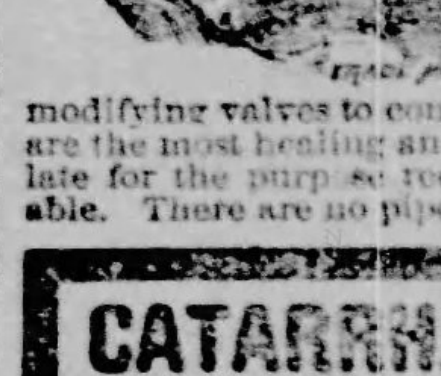
Mr. GASKELL is the proprietor of two Business Colleges, the publisher of THE PENMAN'S GAZETTE, and a thoroughly responsible man, who has never yet lent his name to anything that has not been of value to the world. All inquiries promptly answered.

THE PILLOW-INHALER!

ALL-NIGHT INHALATION!

A GREAT ADVANCE IN MEDICAL SCIENCE!

Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption Cured.



THE Pillow-Inhaler is one of the most effective medical inventions of the age. It is a triumph of science over disease. It is tremendous in its effects, for it is the conqueror of Catarrh and the whole horrible phalanx of kindred ailments.

ONE THING IT DOES—IT CURES!

It is a Mechanical Pillow which lies flat upon one's ordinary bed pillow. It contains reservoirs for volatile medicines and modifying valves to control its action. The medicines and balms used in these reservoirs are the most healing and disinfecting that science and experience have been able to formulate for the purpose required. They are entirely safe and the Inhaler is perfectly comfortable. There are no pipes or tubes for the mouth or nose. Each night the dangerous period of the twenty-four hours for about eight hours breath enters the wasted body of the wretched sufferer with every breath he draws! It conquers disease by a continuous application of curative air to the diseased membranes of the respiratory organs, and, whilst spreading stimulating and soothing agents upon inflamed tissues and aerating the blood, searches through every drop in the body for vestiges of disease and annihilates them.

CATARRH. BRONCHITIS. CONSUMPTION.

HERE IS ONE TESTIMONY OUT OF HUNDREDS.

A CURE OF THE WORST TYPE OF CATARRH.

* * * I had Catarrh of the worst kind, and then I was going into Consumption. I persevered with the Pillow-Inhaler right along, and gave up all other medicines, and now *I am in perfect health*. It has wrought such a cure for me that I feel I cannot do too much to spread the knowledge of it to others, to whom perhaps it may prove as great a blessing. The pastor in my church in Baltimore, knows how I suffered; also many friends in Philadelphia and Baltimore. Very Sincerely, MRS. M. J. CHADWICK, MULLICA HILL, N. J.

But this is only the testimony of one person. We have a book of such at our office, and more constantly coming. They are from every part of the land. Wherever the Pillow-Inhaler goes, it manifests its power to heal. Send for Circulars and Testimony to

THE PILLOW-INHALER CO., 1520 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THIS OFFER GOOD UNTIL JANUARY 1, 1884.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS!

IN PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY.

In order to increase our list of subscribers to 50,000 more before Jan. 1, 1884, we make the following liberal and magnificent offer to every reader of this advertisement who wishes to take advantage of it at once:— FOR ONLY 30 CTS. we will enter your name on our subscription books, and forward you for Three months, postage paid, our well-known Illustrated Family Paper, entitled "YOUTH," together with a numbered receipt, which entitles the holder to one of the following magnificent and costly Presents to be given away to our subscribers January 1, 1884. Read the list, then send in your subscription, and get your friends to join you in this way you can get a few hours' work.

PARTIAL LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE GIVEN OUR SUBSCRIBERS:

1 Capital Present in Gold
1 U. S. Government Bond
5 U. S. Greenbacks of $20 each
1 Elegant Square Grand Piano
2 Beautiful Cabinet Organs of $100 each
1 Elegant Silver Plated Tea Set
1 Sewing Machine
1 Beautiful Oil Painting, in Frame
4 Gents' Solid Gold Watches, $50 each
5 Ladies' " " "
20 Solid Silver Watches at $15 each
1 Breech-Loading Double-barrelled Shot-Gun
5 Diamond Rings, $50 each
50 Photograph Albums, $1.50 each
100 Ladies' and Gents' Pocket Knives, 75c each
100 Beautiful Oil Pictures, 50c each
300 Sets (six in set) Silver Tea Spoons, at $1.00
300 Elegant Silver Plated Butter Knives, 50c each
" " Sugar Spoons, "
10 Sets Silver Table Knives
2 Rosewood China Tea Sets, $15 each
20 Elegant Gold Plated 5-shot Revolvers, $5 each
100 Opera Glasses at $10 each
100 Cloth-bound Dictionaries, at $1.00 each
100 Ladies' Opera Chains, Gold Plate, $2.00 each
100 Gents' Vest " " " 1.00 "
100 Backgammon and Checker Boards complete
6000 Gold and Plated Rings, Lockets, Chains, Pins, Sets, and Bracelets.

Also 40,000 other useful and valuable presents, making a total of 50,000 valuable and useful presents, so that each and every one who subscribes will receive the Paper for three months and an elegant Present besides.

All of the above presents are to be awarded in SOME FAIR AND IMPARTIAL MANNER, to be determined by a Committee to be chosen by the subscribers, at a GRAND FESTIVAL to be given JANUARY 1, 1884, in Boston. It is hoped as many will be present as possible, yet subscribers who do not attend can have presents sent to any part of the United States. Printed lists of the awards will be forwarded to every subscriber. We shall limit the number of new subscriptions to 50,000, so we would advise all our friends to forward subscriptions early. Youth is the best Literary and Family Paper in America; it has 32 long columns elegantly printed. Its Pictures are of the highest order, the very best thoughts of the best writers of Europe and America. It covers the whole field of a first-class Family Paper; it is filled with bright and sparkling Stories, Sketches, Poems, Household Notes, Puzzles, Pictures, etc., in fact, everything to amuse and instruct the whole family circle. At $1.00 per year, YOUTH is the cheapest paper in existence to-day.

REMEMBER, WE MAKE NO CHARGE for these presents, and some one is sure to get a Grand Present worth $1,000. OUR PROFIT must come from your future patronage, and we believe you will like our publication so much that you will always take it.

GET UP A CLUB. For $3.00 we will send 11 Three Months' subscriptions and 11 Numbered Receipts. For $10 we will send 40 Three Months' subscriptions and 40 Numbered Receipts.

Cut this out and show to friends, acquaintances, and neighbors, as it will not appear again, and is the last opportunity you will have to take advantage of this extraordinary offer. Two-cent Postage Stamps taken in sums less than $1.00. Address at once,

Youth Publishing Co., 27 Doane St., Boston, Mass.